The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Forward Movement of the Army of the Potomac.

Occupation of Charlestown by a Heavy Force.

Skirmishing with the Enemy as We Advanced.

An Artillery Engagement and Repulse of the Rebels.

DISPOSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

Bay on Winchester and Jackson on Bunker Hill.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

The following special dispatch for the TIMES was just received, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS, Va., Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

This morning, soon after 8 o'clock, a reconnoitering in force, under Gen. HANCOCK, and composed of the three Generals under Division, with Gen. BURNSIDE's Brigade from SUMNER's Division, and under command of Col. LEE, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, together with four batteries, two regiments of cavalry and one battery of flying artillery, with Sixth Regiment and proceeded out on the Winchester and Harper's Ferry turnpike, toward Charlestown, in the following order:

First, the Sixth New-York Cavalry, Col. DEVINS, followed by a battery of Flying Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. REYNOLDS; First Battalion Third, the Fifty-third, Sixty-fourth and First Minnesota, of the Third Brigade, under Col. BAIRD.

Following these, were TOWNSEND's First Rhode Island Battery, six pieces.

The remainder of the Third Brigade, under Col. BAIRD.

Next, Capt. THOMAS' Fourth United States Artillery, with six pieces.

Following these the Second Brigade, under the command of Gen. CAldwell.

Capt. PRATT's celebrated First New-York Battery, with six pieces, were next in order.

Following these was the First Brigade, under Gen. SEDGWICK.

Next, the Brigade of Gen. DANA, from Gen. SUMNER's Division, under the command of Col. LEE, and following us afterward, were a battalion of cavalry, the Third Indiana.

In this order they advanced until just after passing Bolivar, which is some two miles from Harper's Ferry. A battery of the rebels, comprising certainly not more than four pieces, have opened at short range upon our advance—their range being so short as to fail to reach the parties for whom it was intended. The Fourth Regular Battery, under Lieut. DUNNING, promptly returned their fire, and with such effect seem to completely silence them in something less than half an hour, although failing to force them at once to retire.

The infantry regiments under the command of Gen. GREENE and MEAGHER, and Col. JEKES, and detachments from other regiments, under Col. LEE, were then drawn up in line of battle in columns, by division, on each side of the road, the batteries, under Capts. PRATT and TOWNSEND, keeping along the turnpike and posting to the front, beyond the line of battle then formed, and posting themselves on an emi, where just in front of the infantry.

Soon after the line of infantry, who were posted on the right of the road, commenced to send out their skirmishers, and as they advanced without molestation, gradually the infantry advanced as they proceeded; so did the batteries, cavalry and infantry on the left, who were to the left of the road. Gradually, all united, until the whole column was again in line, and carefully feeling their way toward the town, the enemy retreated on to Charlestown.

Our forces no doubt have possession of Charlestown. From appearance it looked as though they had immediate possession. There was no severe fighting after 11 o'clock.

Killed—Mr. SUMNER.

Wounded—RICHARD COGAN, right leg amputated; JOHN COMMINS, left hand and face, by shell; PATRICK GUINNEY, shell in head; and Mr. PARKER and Mr. [illegible], slightly.

The Adjutant of the First Minnesota had his horse shot from under him.

I could not learn of any other casualties. All the above belong to Company A, Fourth Regular Artillery.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 16—10 P. M.

The following special dispatches are received from our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac:

SHARPSBURG, Va., Thursday, Oct. 16—6 P. M.

Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff advanced briskly to the front of the village. The rebel cavalry pickets were driven in from on the next hill.

Lee is at Winchester, with a large force, and JACKSON at Bunker's Hill, with another large force. Stuart's Cavalry is on the Shenandoah. A large rebel force is at Leesburg, six miles away.

Our forces are deployed out; CALDWELL's Brigade on the right front; the Fifth New-Hampshire on the left; the Sixth Regular Cavalry on the extreme front of the village, and cavalry and infantry and artillery scattered through the village. The Sixth New-York Cavalry are two miles in the rear, to prevent a flank movement.

Seventy rebel wounded have been taken.

We had a cold reception from a few Union men. There is a great scarcity of food for man and beast.

One negro is confined in JOHN BROWN's jail. The gallows where he was executed is planted with corn. The negroes are joyful.

The journey is expected to be reinforced. Gen. McCLELLAN returns to-night.

I learn from the people that JEFF. DAVIS has issued a proclamation that all Union officers held and captured shall be put to hard labor, if the Lincoln Proclamation is carried out.

My predictions in TRIBUNE's TIMES are verified.

There is much joy over the success at Charlestown.

Gen. McCLELLAN has not yet returned. There is a furious storm.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 16—12 P. M.

We have just received the following from our special correspondent, dated

FREDERICK, Thursday, Oct. 16—11½ P. M.

A dispatch from our correspondent at Sharpsburgh announces that SUMNER's Division of Pennsylvania Corps crossed the Potomac this morning at 6 o'clock. They arrived at Shepardstown without any artillery, but the enemy hearing a number of pieces we fell back upon the advance of our forces.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday Evening, Oct. 16.

An important reconnoissance was made to-day, by a portion of the Army of the Potomac, in the direction of Winchester. The Division of Gen. HANCOCK, late Gen. RICHARDSON's, 14th Harper's Ferry, an early hour this morning, on the road to Charlestown.

Three miles from Bolivar they came upon the enemy's outer pickets, who retired as our troops advanced, until within one-half a mile of Charlestown, when they formed in line of battle, with dismounted skirmishers thrown to the front. Having no infantry, they covered the approaches to Charlestown by two pieces of artillery on the left, and three upon the right of the turnpike, with the view of disputing our occupation of the town.

A battery was soon brought into position and opened with shell and solid shot, which was promptly replied to by the five rebel pieces already in position. The engagement, which was carried on wholly by artillery, lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back to the hills beyond the town.

Our loss was one man killed and eight wounded. Capt. THOMAS, of the artillery, and eight men were wounded and taken prisoners, which is the only loss they are known to have sustained.

The troops, under Gen. HANCOCK, entered Charlestown about 12 o'clock, and occupied it, the enemy leaving in our hands over one hundred, who were wounded at the battle of Antietam.

At 4 o'clock the infantry formed in line of battle on the right and left of the road leading to Bunker's Hill when they advanced, driving the enemy from the hills, and at dark occupying a position two miles beyond the town.

Information obtained to-day shows that the main body of the rebel army occupy a position extending from Bunker's Hill to the Shenandoah.

Gen. McCLELLAN arrived at Charlestown at 3 o'clock, where he remained during the night.

But very little Union feeling was shown by the people of Charleston upon its occupation by our troops.

THE LATE REBEL RAID.

Dalliance of the Rebels around Chambersburgh—Movements of National Troops—A Scare at Gettysburgh—Great Numbers of Fine Horses Captured—The Stable Doors Shut too Late.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, Oct. 12, 1862.

I wrote from Harrisburgh and telegraphed from Carlisle yesterday whatever I could learn, reliably, of the movements and doings of the rebels in and about Chambersburgh. If some of the statements should prove incorrect, it must be attributed to the excited state of the public mind, and to the habit people have of exaggerating, or seeing double, when the rebels are around. In the midst of so many and often conflicting reports, it is no easy matter to get at the exact truth. Under these circumstances, I was most fortunate in meeting at Carlisle the excellent President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, who, besides his intimate acquaintance with all the towns, roads and mountain passes in this part of Pennsylvania, had great and important interests at stake, and consequently, was in a position to be correctly informed. In the main facts, therefore, already related, I think the TIMES has been not far from the truth.

Hearing last evening that the rebel cavalry had taken the road to Gettysburgh, I determined to take the same direction from Carlisle, so as to be somewhat nearer to the scene of operations.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR TROOPS.

By dint of great industry and hard work, on the part of Gov. CURTIN and Gen. WOOL, a considerable infantry and cavalry force was got ready during the afternoon of Saturday, and the intention was, I understand, to send eighteen hundred infantry, with a battery, to Carlisle. Subsequent information, however, caused a change in the plan. Gen. WOOL and Staff arrived at Carlisle last evening, and held a consultation with the President of the railroad, and also availed himself of such telegraphic intelligence as could be obtained from the direction of Chambersburgh. He then returned to Harrisburgh, and put the troops in motion over the Northern Central Railroad to the Gettysburgh and Hanover Junction. By some unaccountable delay, these troops, which, I learn, were at the Junction at midnight, did not reach Gettysburgh until this afternoon. Had they been a day or even twelve hours sooner, they would have been able to march on the rebels, with a good prospect of overtaking them outside of this town. I very much fear they are now too late.

ADVANCE OF THE CAVALRY FROM THE POTOMAC.

Three companies of RUSH's Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering one hundred and seventy men, (and lances with red flags on the end of them—they look well) came up from below and passed through Emmetsburgh yesterday afternoon. They have three wagons with them, and arrived safely in Gettysburgh about 7 o'clock, P. M.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

Half an hour after this cavalry force of ours passed through Emmetsburgh, a body of rebel cavalry came into the town, and were evidently traveling with some haste toward the Potomac, with a view of crossing at some of the lower fords. Here a rebel sympathizer (there are many in the place) in the person of a publican named WILE, I am informed, told the command, of of the force that if he went to Frederick he would meet with opposition; and if they took the way toward this place they would also find a Union force, and advised him to turn and go up the Valley again. Obeying these kindly hints, the rebels immediately turned off at the Village of ——— and went up to Habaugh Valley, a place about eight miles beyond Fairfield, and sixteen from Gettysburgh. Here Mr. HABAUGH reports the whole rebel force encamped at *three o'clock this (Sunday) morning*, and another reliable person says they were there as late as *ten o'clock this forenoon*. This is on the route to Mercersburgh, by which they came in. Now, it is just possible that the rebels have separated into two or even three parts, and that they may thus attempt to recross the river at as many different points at the same time. Such a course would serve to create misunderstanding, and would increase their chances of escape. As they have been seen in so many directions, and at almost, nearly at the same time, it is evident, I think, that they have been operating in two or three separate squadrons. They move with great rapidity from one place to the other when on the march, and when operating in a given locality they moderate their speed, sending out scouts (horse thieves) in all directions, and gathering up every good horse they can find.

HOW THEY SWEPT FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The marauders have gathered up one hundred and fifty horses in Franklin Township alone. In Cashtown, eight miles from Gettysburgh, where there is almost everything but cash, they made an extensive haul. Scarcely a good horse, or horse of any kind, is left in the farmers in the whole region.

Major MERRIMAN had five taken, each of which he valued at $150.

ANDREW HAMILTON, who made some resistance, had three, and was also carried off himself for not acquainting in the robbery.

Mr. BEMALEY had two or three taken.

Major CURVENER, of Fairfield, lost one or two; JOHN MEKELEY, six; WM. WARNER, two or three; WM. WILEMAN, one, which were worth $200; ISAAC MYERS, four; DANIEL BINNEWEIGER, a relative of the gallant General, four fine colts; JOHN BEAR, four; ——— BREEMAN, three; JAMES MARSHAL, six; WM. CULPER; and a great many others whose names I could not learn. Altogether, in the vicinity of Cashtown, they carried away *sixty-four of the finest horses in the country*. Probably they have gobbled up five hundred horses!

WHY THEY DID NOT VISIT GETTYSBURGH.

Some members of the Home Guard being accidentally in town, they went out on the road, and, meeting some stragglers, gave chase to them, capturing one prisoner who was making off with a horse. Observing their movements, the rebels probably took them for an advance guard of a larger force in the town, and thus, no doubt, saved the place from the sweet, some visitors.

LOCKING THE BARN DOOR, ETC.

After the marauders had secured nearly the whole country round, and seized and led away hundreds of horses, the farmers began to wake up, and proceeded to remove their animals to the rear; it was something difficult to find out where that was, when there was so many different *fronts*.

On my way from Carlisle, this morning, I observed the farmers hastening away in all directions with their horses. It was, however, a useless proceeding; for by that time the rebels had finished the horse-thieving business, and were eagerly trailing the powers of their new-found captives in getting out of reach with their plunder. Some place the number of horses stolen as high as one thousand.

This part of Pennsylvania is celebrated for the thrift of the farmers, and for the excellence of their horses. There is no doubt whatever that the rebel invaders had good pilots in the persons of scoundrelly fellows, well acquainted with the locality, who have sold themselves to the devil and JEFF. DAVIS for a mess of very miserable pottage.

I forgot to mention that the rebel cavalry officers invited themselves to spend the night with Col. J. K. McCLURE at Chambersburgh, and in the morning took away ten of his horses—about all he had—by way of paying their bill. It was all done with great politeness, though, which no doubt greatly *modified* the proceedings.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO-DAY—THE REBELS GONE OVER THE RIVER.

Lieut. JAMES B. KING, of RESSER's Independent Artillery, went out this afternoon as far as Fayetteville, in company with a squad of Home Guards of cavalry. A small squad was sent to Habaugh Valley. He reports that from undoubted information received from persons in that quarter, including army officers, the rebel force separated yesterday at or near Emmetsburgh, Md., into two divisions, one part, comprising six, were *successfully crossing the Potomac at Nolan's Ferry, eleven miles below Point of Rocks*. The other encamped quietly in Habaugh Valley, where they remained, as before stated, until this morning. They broke camp and retreated toward Greencastle about 10 o'clock A. M., in which vicinity, it is believed by intelligent army officers, they are now enjoying their *otium cum dignitate*.

The three companies of RUSH's Pennsylvania Lancers, with their red flags, left the town of Gettysburgh at 9 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, and arrived in Habaugh Valley in season to occupy the encampment which had been vacated by the rebel cavalry an hour previous. At last accounts they were still there.

DRIVING IN THE PICKETS.

Last night a squad of the Third United States Regular Cavalry were doing duty as scouts from Carlisle, and had cautiously felt their way to within about nine miles of Gettysburgh, where at night they encamped, throwing out pickets. The excited people on the road had reported the town in possession of a rebel force of 1,500. Meantime RUSH's Lancers, who were also picketing on the road to Carlisle, got sight of the Union pickets, and took chase after them. Both parties having fleet horses, the chase was exciting, and continued for several miles. The Lancers returned and reported that they had seen the enemy and "driven him in." The U. S. Cavalry scouts sent off post haste to Capt. HASTINGS, commanding at Carlisle, and reported that the enemy "had driven in their pickets," and were occupying Gettysburgh in strong force. The regulars learned their mistake about 10 o'clock this morning, but I do not know whether the Lancers are not still looking for the rebels by the way of Carlisle. When I came away at 10½ o'clock, a battery was being planted so as to command the Gettysburgh Road. When Gettysburgh was reached, the rebels were not within twenty miles of the place.

To still further illustrate the loose way of doing business, one of the regiments which arrived here to-day was detailed for picket duty, and were posted outside the town toward Fairfield. About 9 o'clock a squad of the Home Guard which had been out on duty came galloping toward the town, through the rain and darkness, tired and anxious for their suppers. When half a mile from town, suddenly "Halt!" cried some one, and the same voice inquired, "Who are you?" "We are Federals," said the hailed party. At this the person in command, instead of ordering the party to advance, advanced himself, and informed them that they came near being shot. "How is that?" they asked. "We were ordered to fire on any body of cavalry we saw coming into town," said the guard. And yet it was perfectly well known that this and another body of cavalry were out on duty.

Later this evening I learn that the renegade WILE was made a prisoner in the afternoon at Habaugh's Valley, where he tarried too long on business.

DISTRESS AMONG THE SMALL FARMERS.

This whole country has been swept and plundered. Among those who will feel their losses most keenly are the class of small farmers, whose whole property, in some cases, consisted in their horses. One poor man lost two fine stallions and a brood mare, which were nearly his whole dependence. A person who was at Cashtown when the vandals came in yesterday, says they rode four abreast, and were two hours passing a given point. This would give their number about four thousand. Order reigns. E. S.

A Sad Accident.

EXPLOSION OF A JAMES PROJECTILE—ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Thursday, Oct. 16.

A sad accident occurred here to-day, during a trial of the James "projectile," in presence of some French and Russian officers of artillery and a considerable concourse of citizens.

Owing to an accident, or from carelessness, a shell exploded, killing HENRY BEVERLAN, of this village and seriously injuring Mr. C. T. JAMES, H. P. BYRAM, Capt. JAMES SMITH and CAESAR BERGER, a French officer.

Several others were also more or less wounded.

The sufferers have the very best care and attention that the village can afford.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP POTOMAC.

Another Encounter with Guerrillas on the Mississippi.

General Butler on a Visit to Pensacola.

Upwards of Thirty Thousand Destitute Persons Aided in One Week.

The steamship *Potomac*, from New-Orleans on the 7th inst., with mails, merchandise and passengers, arrived at this port last evening. She has experienced strong northerly winds since leaving Hatteras.

The steamship *Roanoke* arrived at the river, Oct. 6, but having touched at Havana, was quarantined for a few days.

Oct. 14, 11 A. M., 20 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with a barr, showing a white signal, with a black circle in it, and a letter in the centre, bound North.

On the 5th of October, the gunboats in the neighborhood of Donaldsonville having captured 1,800 head of cattle, convoyed transports up the river to bring them down. They had succeeded in getting the cattle on board, and were on their way down, when arriving at a point a few miles below Donaldsonville, a rebel battery concealed behind the levee, opened upon them. The gunboats immediately stopped and returned the fire, and drove the rebels away, but not until the *Scioto* had lost her First Lieutenant, (killed,) and had several wounded. The river being so low at this point, and the levee so high, will account for the inability of the gunboats to see the battery on their way up. The body of Lieut. SWAREY, of the *Scioto*, was brought to this City by the *Potomac*.

She brings $125,000 in specie.

The United States mail steamship *Saxon*, Capt. CLAPP, left New-Orleans for New-York, via Havana on the 4th, with a large freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers for New-York: Mrs. G. W. Clapp, Mrs. Newkirk, C. L. Barjon, Chas. Carruchesu, Van Nuchen, and 27 in the steerage.

JACOB BARKER has announced his retirement from the editorial control of the *National Advocate*.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The New Mayor—Gen. Weitzel's Brigade—An Affair with the Guerrillas—Death of Lieut. Swarey—Feeding the Poor—The Enemies of the United States, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

We are all prepared to be pleased with our new Mayor, Col. H. C. DEMING. I tell you candidly, that after Gens. SHEPLEY and WEITZEL, I had serious misgivings as to whether their places could be filled, for they were both satisfactory to all, and were universally esteemed. I doubt not that Col. DEMING is destined to also win an enviable reputation in his administration as Chief Magistrate of this city. He has the advantage of a fine personal presence, (a thing that goes a great way here,) and a number of years experience in municipal matters acquired as Mayor of the City of Hartford. Already Mayor DEMING begins to talk about the shell road, the draining machines, the levee, the batture, and other institutions peculiar to the Crescent City. I should, perhaps, mention in this connection, that the duties of the city officers are at present no sinecures. The whole Government of the city has been deranged by the rebellion, the treasury has been robbed, the taxpayers impoverished—in fact, all possible embarrassments have been thrown in the way of the present rulers; but a strict attention to business, studied economy, and a determination to succeed, will carry matters triumphantly through.

Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL has left the City Hall and the gay room of the Mayor, and taken up his quarters in the camp, as he is now with his brigade on the northern lines of the city. His command consists of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Connecticut, the Seventy-fifth New-York, Seventh Vermont, and First Louisiana, with TAUSSIER's and CARRUTH's Batteries, and five companies of cavalry. It is decidedly one of the finest brigades in the service and *has work cut out for it*, of which you will hear in due season. Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD, familiar to the nation for his services at Pensacola, is now next in command here to Gen. BUTLER. Gen. SHERMAN, of Port Royal fame, has taken Gen PRIME's place at Carrollton. As the whole army Gen. BUTLER commands is now in a most promising condition, we feel, in fact, trimmed up, spurred, and in fighting order, and we have entire confidence in our Commander, simply because his actions, up to date, show that he has never made a mistake, has never taken a step backward, and, his inadequate means considered, has accomplished an amount of practical benefit for his country not surpassed by any other General in the field.

I have, perhaps, neglected to mention that since our troops were withdrawn from Baton Rouge, our gunboats have been most usefully employed in convoying our steam-packets up and down the river, and keeping the guerrillas away from the shore. On Wednesday last, about fifteen miles above Donaldsonville, the levee was noticed for miles to be covered with cattle. It was evident from their drivers that they were just in from TEXAS via the Opelousas Railroad, and that they were endeavoring to gain some point where they could be got across the river to Camp Moore, or in other words, to JEFF. THOMPSON's forces. The result was the whole drove, sixteen hundred strong, were stopped by Capt. LOWRY of the gunboat *Scioto No. 1*, and held for the United States Government. Meantime, the few steamers left us from the great conflagration were pressed into service, and a fleet of six boats were landed opposite the cattle, and fourteen hundred head were secured, only two hundred escaping, though the whole were literally *wild cattle*. This accomplished, the fleet started down the river, convoyed by the gunboats *Scioto No. 1*, *Kinsac No. 2*, *Itasca No. 1*, *Katahdin No. 2*. Things went on very quietly until the fleet reached a point nearly opposite Donaldsonville, when a force of at least two thousand guerrillas suddenly sprang from behind the levee and fired upon the boats, at the same time opening with four pieces of artillery. On the first discharge one man was killed on gunboat *No. 2*, two on board of the packet steamer *St. Maurice*, and the packet steamer *Gen. Williams* was disabled by a ball in her machinery.

The gunboat *Scioto*, at the moment of the attack, was in the lead, and nearest the shore, and, most unfortunately to relate, Lieut. CHARLES H. SWAREY, of the U. S. Navy, who was standing on the wheel-house, was instantly killed. This catastrophe has spread a gloom over our fleet and among the army officers ashore. The attack was dastardly, and for an officer of the presence and accomplishments of Lieut. SWAREY to be thus sacrificed, has caused a bitter feeling that will be hard to allay. It will be remembered that the gallant and [illegible] was the First Lieutenant on board of the United States gunboat Verona, Capt. BOGGS, which fought so valiantly at the taking of Fort Jackson. In that fight, after the united fire of the rebel fort had killed or driven our men from their guns, Lieut. SWAREY, assisted by Capt. BOGGS, assisted in firing them, and continued this conduct, worthy of HULL and BARBARY, until the Verona was safe. There is something heart-sickening in recording the death of this officer. If he had fallen as a fair foe, in fair fight, while performing his duty, we would weep and yet be comforted with the fact that he gave up his life gloriously struggling with a brave foe, but to be assassinated, we can hardly reconcile ourselves to the fact that he is really dead. Lieut. SWAREY was a native of Taunton, Mass., and was universally one of the most promising officers in the navy, and his death, from the sullen growls I hear about headquarters, may make the rebel VAN DORN's proclamation literal, that *there shall be no inhabitants living within seven miles of the river bank*.

On Wednesday morning next, Oct. 8th, the paroled rebel soldiers in this city, who enter their names in the proper book to be exchanged at the presence of war, will be sent to Baton Rouge or some other point on the river, there to be turned over to the rebel authorities. I have conversed with several of these men, and they are a little disgusted at the result of what I deem in many cases was a bit of braggadocia, for there were but two hundred and forty odd who reported for exchange out of the many thousand rebel soldiers who are now in citizens' dress walking about the streets of this city, and in a large number of cases getting their living from the Government authorities; for you will observe that in the last official publication of provisions distributed by the United State authorities, there were nine hundred families of acknowledged Confederate soldiers receiving relief. The reason may not be uninteresting as giving a glance at the internal life of New-Orleans. This enormous charity, this unheard of thing of a Government conquering a city and then feeding the people, finds no parallel in history. We have distributed the following provisions:

Pork	331 bbls	44,200 lbs.
Beef	93 bbls	10,400 lbs.
Bacon	41 tcs	12,810 lbs.
Split Peas	79 bbls	18,025 lbs.
Hard Bread	17 bbls	1,625 lbs.
Loaves of Bread		77,040 lbs.
Total		165,010 lbs.

The number of families receiving aid is 9,000
Families of Federal soldiers ..... 917 } 9,049
Destitute ..... 7,196 }
Families of Confederate soldiers ..... 936 }
Number of persons 30,420
Total No. of families who have received aid 9,966

The printed blanks furnished by the United States authorities, to be filled up by our citizens and returned to the Provost Marshal, have been taken advantage of by individuals to get off a little wit and a great deal of ill-nature. One woman, under the heading of "Sex," put down "she adder;" another, under the head of "Occupation," entered "grass widow;" another, in letter taste, wrote, "mother of a family." A Mr. PATTERSON, it seems, was more than usually desirous of giving information, for he departed from the strict necessity of the case, to give utterance to various opinions and comments, all of which had a most unhappy result, as will be seen by the following official document:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 6, 1862.

The Major-General commanding the Department, orders that UNIAH G. PATTERSON be confined for six months at Fort Pickens, at hard labor, with a twenty-four-pound ball attached to his leg by a chain, for an insulting and seditious report to the authorities of the United States. By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

FRED. MAHLIN, Lieut. and A. D. C.

COPY OF REPORT REFERRED.

UNIAH G. PATTERSON, aged 46 years.

Residence—No. 441 South Poydras-street, First District.

Occupation—Police-officer, before subjugation of New-Orleans; since, a non-capacitated prisoner of war, confined within the Military District of New-Orleans.

Registered Alien—Registered. Born free.

Taken Oath of Allegiance—To support the Constitution of the United States as revised, amended, adopted and defended by the Confederate States.

Registered Enemy—Of the Constitution as interpreted and enacted by the present Abolition Government of the D I S-United States, but a friend of the Constitution and Union as interpreted by the immortal, pure HENRY CLAY.

Neglected to take Oath or Register—Neglected to take oath.

We are promised in a few days a printed list of the registered "enemies of the United States." The number is quite large, and it will be interesting to know from what particular kind of people this crop of defunct traitors are gathered. If all this disgusting treason means anything, it is this, that the leniency of the National Government is misconstrued, for these infatuated people are as ignorant of the responsibility they have assumed by their conduct, as they are of a sentiment of genuine patriotism.

Yesterday morning was attended the funeral of Capt. T. A. CROWLEY, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers. The Captain was apparently perfectly well twenty-four hours previous to his death, when he was suddenly attacked by what is here termed a congestive chill, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was an officer of fine abilities, devoted to his profession, and had proverbially one of the best drilled and best cared-for companies in his regiment. His remains were taken to St. Patrick's Church, when every honor was paid to his memory and virtues that could be by the priests, in the performance of their imposing religious service. I mention the circumstances as a marked contrast to the brutal conduct of Rev. Mr. LEACOCK, (Episcopal,) of Christ's Church, who refused to perform the burial service over the remains of the lamented DE KAY, and only under compulsion would assist at the last honor paid the brave Gen. WILLIAMS, who fell at Baton Rouge.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER left yesterday on the steamer *McLellan* for Pensacola, where he will, I understand, make a short sojourn.

Before the arrival of our forces here, murders averaged about three a week, and as many as six have been perpetrated in as many days. Under Gen. BUTLER, the crime of murder has become so uncommon that the Press of the City, just at this time, are using all their energies to work a very disgusting affair of the kind, the novelty of the incident meaning to make the reporters quite crazy with excitement. The time was not long since in this city, when a murder was either entirely overlooked, or dismissed with a line.

A lot of damaged cotton, which had for a long time been under water, was yesterday sold on the levee for 33 cents per pound; more than half of the lot was worthless. A lot of 230 bales arrived here yesterday "from over the lakes." It is understood that the staple was permitted to leave Secessia because its value was to be exchanged for provisions.

New-Orleans Money Market.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 10 Camp-street, Monday evening, Oct. 6, 1862.

The week opens very quietly, even under a general suspension of business. There was some little inquiry for Northern exchange to remit by the steamer leaving to-morrow morning. Some parties appear anxious to send their funds thither. The sales of recent importations of provisions, &c., also have to be remitted, and some debtors to the North are desirous of paying up, even at the great difference in exchange. The debtors to the North, as a mass, cannot at this juncture meet the wishes of their creditors. It is impossible to make collections or realize anything from debts and assets in the interior. It is also impossible to realize on real estate. Creditors at the North will consider that our merchants, their debtors, do not repudiate their debts and obligations; far from it, they universally admit claims against them, and are willing to transfer their assets in liquidation. A merchant may have to-day due him from the country $100,000 or $200,000, and all heretofore considered and deemed first-class assets, and yet he might not have sufficient money in his pocket to go to market to-morrow morning, or to pay his baker for half a dozen loaves of bread. This is no fancy or imaginary view of the present state of affairs in our city. The value of sales of produce, the changing and interchanging of commodities, have amounted to three hundred millions of dollars per annum.

In and about the banks it was very quiet to-day; not a rivalry was to be observed. Business of every

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Indications of Renewed Hostilities.

Stuart's Rebel Cavalry Between Bull Run Mountain and the Blue Ridge.

The Rebels at Bolivar Station and Warrenton.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

We have dispatches from the TIMES special correspondents in front of Washington, dated Sharpsburgh and Green Spring, to the following effect:

The rebel Gen. STUART was certainly at Leesburgh on Monday, our correspondent having been within sight of his camp fires. He attempted to cut off Capt. ATKINS' detachment, but was foiled by information given by a negro, who had heard his master discuss the rebel plan of operations.

There is no doubt that STUART is now immediately in front of our advanced guard, and threatening an attack. Gen. STUART has advanced to meet him, and our correspondent is confident that STUART will be compelled to fight or to recross the Potomac.

STUART was encamped yesterday between Bull Run Mountain and the Blue Ridge. Our pickets were driven in last night from the direction of Leesburgh.

Lieut. KEARNS returned on Tuesday evening from a reconnoissance, and reports a force of the rebel cavalry at Bruton Station, and that the rebels are running trains between Warrenton and Warrenton Junction.

A small rebel force appeared yesterday on the Bull Run Bridge at the Bull Run battle-ground.

THE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebels under Anderson Defeated at Lavergne—Large Haul of Provisions, Arms, &c.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Some gentlemen reached here from Nashville yesterday. To one of them I am indebted for a copy of the Nashville *Union*, which contains full accounts of the breaking up of the rebel camp of Gen. ANDERSON, at Lavergne.

Gen. NEGLEY ordered Gen. PALMER to move with his command, and instructed Col. MINTON to cooperate in the movement. The whole force moved promptly at 9 o'clock on the night of Monday, the 6th, consisting of the Twenty-first Illinois, Col. MINTON; first section of the First Kentucky Battery, Lieut. NIXE; part of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. MAY; two sections of Capt. HOSKINS's Illinois Battery, Col. SPEARS; First Middle Tennessee Cavalry. PALMER's force keeping straight on the Murfreesboro' Road, while MINTON commanded four regiments of infantry, took a direction left of the railroad. PALMER arrived at Lavergne at 3½ o'clock on Tuesday morning. MINTON did not arrive in front of the enemy until the battle had begun, which was at daylight. Before the encounter, PALMER took prisoners some men who were on picket duty at Lavergne, and sent them to Nashville.

The enemy, under Gen. B. R. ANDERSON, opened upon PALMER, and attempted to flank him by throwing the Thirty-second Alabama on his right. The enemy with one gun opened upon us, but Hewitt's Battery, a short distance off, returned fire from positions. The second shell from our artillery went through the enemy's powder magazine, which immediately blew up, causing complete destruction of the whole work and everything within respectable distance around it. About this time the Alabama regiment, above referred to, made a hostile demonstration upon PALMER's flank, but MINTON's force, consisting of the Eighteenth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. GROSS, commanding, Lieut.-Col. NEWLINE, Seventy-eighth Illinois, Col. SHAWNEE, Fourteenth Michigan, Col. SH. CRAIN, arrived through a corn-field, and rallied around the flag his force, across the front and on the Murfreesboro road on the right. The Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania halted in front of the retreating enemy, when he attempted to pass his line to our left.

SHAWNEE threw his regiment rapidly by the left flank, completely in front of the enemy. During all this time the artillery was playing upon them with telling effect. The cavalry dashed against the line of the Seventy-eighth, but was met by a volley of valleys of musketry. The Thirty-second Alabama quickly threw down their arms, and then cowardly elevated a white flag, but the Captain of the artillery, not seeing it, kept firing.

The cavalry then fled in great confusion into the woods. Meantime the Eighteenth Ohio had arrived at the place where the enemy's artillery were the first stand, and by order of MINTON deployed in skirmishers to sweep the woods recently occupied by the Alabama regiment. The men swept the woods clean back by the camp, and took numerous prisoners, among them Col. MAYES. Meanwhile, PALMER's infantry had gone in the same direction, and withdrew the Eighteenth Ohio.

Firing in corn-fields in front of the battery had by this time become centerfire and irregular, and the Fourteenth Michigan and Twenty-first Ohio had each taken an active part, and secured many prisoners. NEGLEY, at an early hour on Tuesday morning, deemed it expedient to risk no more of his troops, sent reinforcements from Nashville, consisting of the Twenty-second Illinois, Tenth and Eleventh Michigan, and a battery. MINTON then withdrew to camp.

Reinforcements presented no whole, as the rebels had burned Isaac Anderson, when shot by Gen. PALMER. The first remark the Colonel made to Gen. PALMER was, "General, we've got licked." "Well, we've got licked, General," what have you got?" "By Thunder, we've shaved Texas, we've got everything—we've got several other camps, and nearly three hundred men; all small arms, some four wagons, and all the ammunition we could carry after filling our corn and all the enemy's wagons, and every spare of cart we could press."

The rebels had but one gun, which was captured. We also took from the enemy four hundred small arms, a regimental color, fifty-six tents, [illegible] several hundred weight of bacon, forty horses, and a number of horses. Our loss, as far as ascertained, is four killed and seven wounded. The rebel loss killed, thirty; eighty wounded; number of prisoners over three hundred; two Colonels, one of Cavalry and Lieutenants, Ordnance officers, and a crowd of Sergeants and Corporals. Many of the prisoners state that they were sick of the war and quite willing to quit fighting and return home.

The rebel forces were under the command of Gen. SAMUEL ANDERSON, and that individual informed his men that reinforcements were necessary, and started toward Murfreesboro for them, and has not been heard of since. The cavalry were respectively under JOHN T. MORGAN, HYNES, and McKINNEY.

Among the officers captured are Lieut.-Col. A. R. Langford, Thirty-eighth Alabama; Capt. W. Thompson, Sergeants S. C. Galtier, S. S. Parker, J. Digges, J. N. Daniels, and A. Duffie, Third Alabama; T. Dunstick, First-Lieut. Baffin's Cavalry; Corporals J. H. Livingston, F. Blount, and Sergeant Thomas Fletcher, Thirty-second Alabama. Col. Harry Maury, Thirty-second Alabama, Mobile, was sick in camp during the fight, and unable to take part. He was brought to Nashville by Palmer, in an ambulance.

THE BATTLE OF THE HATCHIE.

Brilliant Bravery of the National Troops.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

BOLIVAR, Tenn., Tuesday Oct. 7, 1862.

Before describing the Battle of the Hatchie, let me give your readers a statement of the rebel forces which first attacked Corinth, and then were attacked [illegible] ... division was under the command of Brig.-Gen. Hurlbut, and [illegible] staff on this occasion were Maj. C. C. Campbell, Chief of Artillery; Capt. Wm. Jackson, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; D. [illegible] Director; Lieut. M. R. Cook, Aid-de-Camp. Brig.-Gen. J. G. Lauman commanded the First Brigade, which was composed of the following regiments and batteries: Third Iowa, Capt. [illegible], acting Colonel; Twenty-eighth Illinois [illegible]; [illegible] W. McClannahan, Acting-Colonel; Thirty-second Illinois [illegible]; Forty-first Illinois, Col. J. [illegible] Pugh; Company F, First Missouri Battery, Lieut. Brotzman commanding, four guns; Fifteenth Ohio Battery, Lieut. Burrows commanding. The Second Brigade was under the command of Brig.-Gen. J. C. Veatch. Capt. Frank W. Fox, A. A. G., Capt. Walker, Lieut. White and Lieut. [illegible] formed his staff. That brigade was composed of the following regiments and batteries: Fourteenth Illinois, Col. Cyrus Wall; Fifteenth Illinois, Lieut. Col. G. C. Rogers commanding; Forty-sixth Illinois, Col. John A. Davis; Twenty-fifth Indiana, Col. W. H. Morgan; Fifty-third Indiana, Lieut. Col. Wm. Jones commanding; Bolton's Chicago Battery, and Burnap's Seventh Ohio Battery, each of four guns. The Twelfth Michigan, Lieut.-Col. Graves commanding, and the Sixty-eighth Ohio, Col. Scott, were added to this brigade, from that of Gen. Ross' for this special expedition. The cavalry force consisted of two battalions of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Maj. Hare commanding, Maj. Shearer second in command.

Saturday was an exceedingly hot day, but, notwithstanding this, the little army had marched by the road twenty-six miles, through the dust and heat, and they encamped five miles from the Hatchie River, on what is called the State line road. During the last half of this march the cavalry was incessantly engaged with that of the rebels, and did gallant service in clearing the way.

The presence of the enemy in force being ascertained, our troops bivouacked in line of battle. By the order of marching in advance on alternate days, it fell to the lot of the Second Brigade to lead on the then eventful morrow, the First Brigade being held as the reserve.

The country in the vicinity of the river is very broken—short, steep hills, and the valleys filled with a thick underbrush of timber. Our army was faced directly east on the line which divides the State of Mississippi, and approaching the Hatchie River, which, at the point of crossing, runs nearly from the north to the south.

The enemy had not only strongly posted himself on *the opposite side of the river on Saturday evening*, but had thrown a considerable infantry force across the river and a battery of artillery of four guns, and planted it immediately in front of the bridge.

Early in the morning our army began to move, shelling the heights with the artillery, the Fourteenth Illinois and Twenty-eighth Indiana acting as skirmishers, [illegible] together, driving the enemy's cavalry and skirmishers [illegible] position.

Soon after the [illegible] Maj.-Gen. Ord arrived on the [illegible] though he made no change in the disposition of the troops or the plan of the engagement.

The first important contest was opened about 9 o'clock, for the possession of the hill whose slopes and the bottom beyond stretched three-quarters of a mile to the bridge across the river. The enemy had planted a battery of four 12-pound howitzers immediately in front of the bridge, to protect the advance of their infantry, which had already been massed in the timber on both sides of the wood. During the fire of this artillery upon the hill, our line of battle was advancing up the opposite side, preceded by the artillery. Bolton's Battery was quickly planted in position on the hill, which was no sooner perceived by the enemy than they started a column of infantry on their left, facing our right, to flank it, which movement was checked by throwing out Burnap's Battery to the right of Bolton's Battery some distance, which opened upon the advancing column of rebel infantry a most destructive fire of grape and canister, which, with the aid of some sharp practice of our infantry, sent the whole mass helter-skelter back through the timber, across an open field, and into the woods beyond, so far that they were never seen afterwards. Immediately after, both batteries were brought to bear upon that of the rebels in front of the bridge, and, after a sharp contest, were enabled to silence it.

The first line of battle had been formed by the Second Brigade, the First being held as a reserve. Gen. Veatch led on his line in gallant style. His right was speedily engaged by fresh troops, which the enemy had thrown across the bridge and deployed to their left, but with little effect in stopping the onward march of our troops. The left wing of our column, with Capt. Fox in its lead, were feeling their way through a point of timber and over a deep gully, and endeavoring to draw the fire of the rebels posted to the right of their battery. This they did not succeed in doing, until they reached an open space, when the fire of the rebels told plainly where they were, and that its [illegible] was not to be despised. The infantry engagement which followed was sharp, short and decisive. In twenty minutes from the time the rebels opened their fire, 400 of them threw down their arms and surrendered, while hundreds of others escaped, some by throwing themselves into the river and reaching the opposite bank; a few made good their retreat across the bridge; others broke for the right and left, some throwing away their arms in their flight. The rebel battery was then drawn to our rear. During this march down the hill, Col. Davis, of the Forty-sixth Illinois, was severely wounded while gallantly leading his regiment, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. J. J. Jones. During this time, the rebels opened another battery [illegible] a quarter of a mile in rear of the bridge, and commanding it, and were throwing a [illegible] fire from it, as well as from their infantry, which lined every available point on that side of the river. At this time Gen. Hurlbut was just bringing up the reserve brigade, or all of it but two companies, which proves the desperate character of the engagement. All of the artillery was also being hastened to [illegible]. "Pretty warm work," says Gen. Ord to [illegible]. "Not very," was the cool reply. "That battery," pointing to the one across the bridge, "must be silenced," said the commander. "It shall be in twenty minutes," was the reply. Some doubt being [illegible] as to the proper point of placing a section of Bolton's Battery, "Show me the place," said [illegible] Lieut. J. N. Moran, "and I will plant it there, [illegible] it is in—" Such was the spirited determination of the whole army. Gen. Ord had just ordered the Fifty-third Indiana to cross the bridge, and they were doing so under a most terrific fire from the battery and from the infantry of the enemy, when Gen. Ord received a shot in the leg, just above the ankle joint, the ball fortunately passing between the bones of the leg, but necessarily disabling him from further [illegible] duty. This was not far from 10 o'clock. Gen. Ord had been very active and devoted in conducting the battle. As well as everything had progressed so far, yet the troops were entirely unacquainted with their new commander. However brave and [illegible] he might be, they did not know him. Hurlbut they did know and believed in him, that was sure, he had planned this engagement, and undoubtedly the troops thought they could execute it better, and with more confidence, under the man they knew and trusted, than any other. It was natural.

The Fifty-third Indiana was struggling against a storm of lead and iron, which swept the entire length and breadth of the bridge. The Twenty-fifth Indiana, [illegible] Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois sprang in to share the danger, and all pushed through the storm, the Indiana troops crowding to the right along the narrow space between the road and the river, which [illegible] a short bend just above the bridge; the Illinois troops deploying to the left. Col. Morgan, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, I believe, was the first to cross the bridge. The Twelfth Michigan, the Sixty-eighth Ohio, and the Forty-sixth Illinois immediately followed, and all the artillery was close in their rear, and opened fire as soon as it was fairly across, while Gen. Lauman's brigade was hurrying up the steps to join in the desperate affray that closed up the glory of the day. The most of these troops, deploying to the left, drove the rebel infantry from every position they attempted to maintain, and Col. Hall and Lieut.-Col. Rogers led their regiments up the hill to flank the rebel battery. Gen. Veatch here received a stroke on the head of his scabbard from a passing round shot, which for a time completely paralyzed him. The rebel battery, perceiving the loss of its infantry support, and the imminent danger it was in from our advancing columns, was rapidly hauled off to another eminence, some distance to the northwest of its old position, when the hill in front of the bridge was immediately occupied by the First Missouri and Burnap's batteries. Bolton's battery was planted on another eminence to the left, and the Fifteenth Ohio still farther to the left. Another rebel battery opening upon the Fifteenth Ohio, Burnap's was ordered to its [illegible], and in these positions our artillery at 4 o'clock could find no reply to their discharges, nor [illegible] the retreating forms of our enemy.

The weary troops camped on the ground of their victory. The cavalry followed up the retreating rebels, who, in small squads, made their way to [illegible] ... [illegible] dred prisoners were sent to Bolivar, where they are yet retained. After securing the country in every direction for two days, the army returned to Bolivar.

It is needless for me to add one word of praise, either of particular officers or of the men. They all did their duty. The infantry and artillery were worked together in admirable harmony, and confidently relied upon each other to perform their particular duties in the battle. And, in my judgment, the best criterion of officers' abilities is the opinion of the men who fight under them; and that Gen. Hurlbut, and Major Campbell and Capt. Jackson, of his staff; Gen. Veatch, and Capt. Fox, of his staff; and Gen. Lauman, and the commanding officers of the various regiments, have the unbounded confidence of the soldiers in their ability and discretion, there is no doubt. This division is willing to trust itself wherever Gen. Hurlbut tells it to go.

The enemy, scattered and broken as he has been in his attack upon Corinth, and in being attacked at Hatchie River, had undoubtedly made the best of his way to Holly Springs, where the rebel prisoners report Price in command of about sixty thousand men, most of whom are the lately exchanged prisoners.

Gen. Ross started with his division South last night, and we already learn that he occupies Grand Junction, and that a rebel force is threatening an attack, but probably not very seriously.

From the West Indies.

DEMERARA ASKING FOR CAPTURED CONTRABANDS.

The authorities of Demerara, it seems, are moving to secure the colonization there of negroes who may be captured by our vessels of war on board slavers. The Demerara *Gazette* of a late date says:

"His Excellency the Governor, who has entered heartily into the scheme, invited members of the Court of Policy and of the Financial Colleges to meet him on the 15th inst. at the Public Buildings, and the result of the consultation was that, as Denmark had already stirred in the matter, and Jamaica was preparing to move, prompt action was necessary, and his Excellency suggested that Hon. William Walker, the Government Secretary, should go to Washington as a delegate from this colony to treat with the Federal Government for the emigration to this colony of the liberated slaves, should the plan of emancipation, as proposed, be carried into effect. Mr. Walker, who, during his long connection with the Colony as Governor and Government Secretary, has always exerted his best energies to promote its interests and welfare, has consented to sacrifice personal convenience and comfort to promote a public good, and will leave in the packet to-day on his mission to Washington. From the position he holds here, his intelligence and his thorough acquaintance with all matters connected with the colony, Mr. Walker is admirably qualified to conduct with success the negotiations intrusted to him, and the selection of so able an agent has been universally and warmly approved by the public.

The public meeting, as convened by the Mayor, was held at the time appointed, and the proceedings will be found reported in another part of our paper. The Colony is much indebted to Mr. Edwards, the American Consul, for the valuable information he has afforded, and the handsome manner in which he has come forward with an offer of his services in promoting the emigration to this Colony of the liberated slaves. From the statement made by him, and as we learn also from a Dutch paper, the Danish Ambassador at Washington has proposed, on behalf of his Government, to enter into an agreement with the Federal Government, for the removal of some of the liberated slaves to Santa Cruz and elsewhere, on precisely the same terms as this Colony is about to propose, namely, a three years' indenture, at the same rate of wages as paid to other laborers, and with the same rights as are enjoyed by the other inhabitants. Denmark is, therefore, before us, but the supply which she will require will be so limited as not to interfere materially with our prospects.

One part of Mr. Walker's mission will be to see if *the Federal Government will let us have captured* Africans on the same terms as those on which we can obtain them from our own Government. As these people will be a burden of which the United States Government will be glad to get rid, we may succeed in obtaining from this source an additional supply of labor.

The plan of introducing liberated slaves from the States will, if carried out, prove a great blessing to the Colony. The sugar estates will have labor of the best quality, and at a much lower rate than at present, and we may hope to see many a property, which is at present abandoned, white with the cotton for the want of which so many thousands of English operatives are now starving. In time, too, we may expect to see these people cultivating various products of the country for sale in the Colony for exportation. As they are also accustomed to more comforts than our other laborers, to supply their wants will require a greater amount of industry, and trade generally will improve. In short, this kind of immigration holds out so great and so many advantages, that every one must ardently wish success to Mr. Walker in his mission. It is understood that if Mr. Walker should succeed, he will lose no time in countermanding the orders already sent for the shipment of people to this Colony from India and China during the next immigration season."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL.

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

SEVENTH AND LAST DAY.

The popular interest in this protracted, but highly interesting trial, has continued unabated from the day of its commencement, and the last day witnessed no diminution in the throng of eager spectators who sought admission to the court-room. As on previous days, the ladies had first to be accommodated, and their number was so great that little room was left within the bar for male auditors, even though they urged their prior claims as members of the profession. It is to be hoped that the new Court-house now in process of construction, will contain at least one room capable of accommodating a reasonably large audience. Mr. Hall's address to the jury occupied five hours, and was an exceedingly able, thorough, masterly effort. The charge of Judge Barnard was brief, concise, and to the point, and was admitted by all to be entirely impartial.

Mr. Hall resumed his address to the jury by analyzing the opening address of Mr. Dunphy, the junior counsel for the defence, which purported to give the statement of the accused of her first acquaintance with, and subsequent relations to the deceased. He claimed that this statement was not at all substantiated by the testimony, but that the whole tenor of the evidence went to show that she was the pursuer, and he the pursued; that she early formed an attachment for him, which he did not reciprocate, but which she continued to cherish, and for six years followed him with her importunities that he would make her his wife. In reference to the alleged marriage, he argued that it was highly improbable that a young girl and a young man, both educated in the Catholic faith, which holds marriage to be one of the most solemn sacraments of the Church, should have been married by a Protestant clergyman, and that the marriage should also have been kept a secret, there being nothing in the evidence to show any necessity for such secrecy. He also claimed that it was highly improbable that any bride should fail to recollect the place where she was married or the name of the clergyman, or that she should part with the marriage certificate under any circumstances. He dissected in detail the entire evidence of the defence, and argued that it not only failed to prove a marriage between the parties, but that her whole course of conduct was inconsistent with the supposition of marriage. Their not living together, her addressing him in letters as Mr. Real, her denial to Mr. Underhill that she knew him, together with numerous other circumstances, all tended to disprove the fact of marriage. From a passage in one of her letters, in which she says, "my God, is my prophecy to be fulfilled?" he drew the conclusion that it referred to a threat of hers that he should never marry any one else; and after learning that he was about to marry a young lady in New-Jersey, and soon after this, meeting him in company with Miss VanName, her jealousy was aroused, and she resolved to execute her threat and immediately and deliberately proceeded to carry out her purpose. His letter to Miss VanName, wherein he speaks of the accused being "partially deranged," was merely apologetic for the unpleasant position in which his friend had been placed, and could not be regarded as a deliberate expression of opinion on his part, that the accused was insane. *If, however, any importance was to be attached to that* letter, he claimed that the whole of it should be taken as equally important and equally true. There were statements in that letter which entirely upset the theory of the prosecution, for it contained a positive denial of the marriage. If she was not married, she had no claims upon Real as a husband, and it could not be argued that her ill-treatment as a wife had deranged her mind.

On the general subject of the insanity of the accused, the District Attorney read numerous extracts from works on medical jurisprudence, to show that the plea of moral insanity was a modern and dangerous innovation, and not to be admitted except upon the clearest evidence. In the case of homicidal insanity, it was of the first importance that a total lack of motive should be shown; any motive, whether it be jealousy, revenge, or what not, would tend to destroy the plea, and place the crime in the category of intentional murder.

Applying the principles laid down in the books to the present case, he asked where was the evidence of insanity on the part of the accused? Was there any evidence of a more morbid state of the mind than usually accompanies disappointed love and jealousy?

He then proceeded to state the theory of the prosecution, which was that the murder was a deliberately arranged and premeditated act, committed from motives of jealousy and revenge, and in execution of previous threats and prophecies of the accused. He rehearsed in detail the acts and movements of the [illegible], from the [illegible] the morning of the [illegible] ned to the cell [illegible] the slightest evidence [illegible] whether the assumption [illegible] in the eye of the law, and capable of appreciating the nature of the crime and its quality of right or wrong.

At the close of Mr. Hall's argument, (it being now 4 o'clock,) the Court inquired of the jury whether they would prefer that the charge should be given then, or that the Court should adjourn till the next morning. After consultation, they replied that they would prefer to go on with the case then, whereupon the Judge proceeded to address the jury substantially as follows:

CHARGE OF JUSTICE BARNARD.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: On the afternoon of Friday, the 13th of June, of the present year, Peter C. Real came to his death by violence—namely, by being shot with a pistol. The Grand Jury, by an instrument under their hands, has charged it on a female, who gave her name as Mary Real. An indictment is a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime upon a charge presented and preferred to a Grand Jury. They have charged that it was done with a felonious design; that is that she intended to effect his death; and that act, when put in execution, was murder. The accused, by her plea of not guilty, has thrown upon the prosecution the onus of substantiating by legal evidence the truth of the allegations contained in the indictment. The prosecution, then, gentlemen, must satisfy you

1. Of the death of Peter C. Real.
2. That he came to his death by violence at the hands of Mary C. Real.
3. That it was done through a premeditated design to effect his death; or, in other words, that she intended to murder him. Unless the prosecution has adduced before you satisfactory evidence of the truth of these propositions, you must acquit the accused.

Our statute denies a murder to be the killing of a human being by a premeditated design, without the authority of law, by poison, shooting, stabbing or any other means or in any other manner, and which is not manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide. It is committed in one of three ways. The first one only has any reference to this case. That is, when it is perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being. To try the truth or falsity of that charge you have been impanneled. The defence has admitted that Real is dead, and that he died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, fired from a pistol in the hands of the accused. They deny:

1. That it was done with premeditation:
2. That, admitting that it was done by premeditation, still the accused should not be held responsible for her acts because the condition of her mind was such on that day as to render her incapable of distinguishing right from wrong, and not a rational being; in other words, insane.

There are two kinds of insanity—a permanent, total and visible one, discoverable by acts, looks, manner and conversation, and an impulsive one—one that renders a person wholly irresponsible for every act—termed lunacy; and the other insane on particular subjects, and not always visible, unless occasions offer, like pyromania, cliptomania, &c. That has been termed by recent writer's impulsive insanity. A remarkable instance of the latter has recently came under my observation in the case of a celebrated London physician, whose life, although surrounded by every luxury that wealth could produce, could not resist the temptation of stealing every article that was of a portable nature, regardless of its use or value. Her insanity on that subject has been twice established, I think, before a jury.

In homicidal insanity murder is committed without any motive whatever, strictly deserving the name; or at most with one totally inadequate to produce the act in a sane mind. On the other hand murder is never criminally committed without some motive adequate to the purpose in the mind that is actuated by it and with reference to the victim. In the one case the motive may be theft, promotion, ambition, a desire to avoid detection or disgrace, or it may be revenge. With a criminal murder is always a means of accomplishing some selfish object, and is often accompanied *with some other crime; whereas, with the homicidal monomaniac, murder is the only object in view*, and is never accompanied with any other improper act. The criminal lays plans for the execution of his designs; time, place and weapons are all suited to his purpose. The homicidal monomaniac, on the contrary, as a general rule, consults none of the conveniences of crime; it is usually perpetrated with a sudden, with the dearest objects at hand, in the presence of a multitude, without any effort to escape or any design to avoid detection. This insanity ought to be shown to have been habitual, or, at least, to have evinced itself in more than a single instance. I can conceive of the case of a [illegible] of a weakly constituted mind, who might, by long brooding over real or fancied wrongs, work up so perverted a feeling of hatred against an individual that danger might occur. He might not be so deluded to the existence of actual injuries that he had received; but he might grossly exaggerate them, and they might so operate on his mind as to produce crime. But still he would be accountable to human tribunals in a totally different sense. I can conceive of a person who might not be accountable to his Maker, and yet be perfectly accountable to human tribunals. This species of insanity is not generally admitted in legal tribunals as a species of insanity which relieves from responsibility from crime; and it ought never to be admitted as a defence, until it is shown that these propensities exist in such violence as to subjugate the intellect, control the will, and render it impossible for the party to do otherwise than yield. Where its existence is fully established, this species of insanity relieves from accountability to human laws. But this state of mind is not to be presumed without evidence, nor does it usually occur without some premonitory symptoms indicating its approach. Moral insanity is defined to be a distinct and well-known malady, which arbitrarily impels its victim to involuntary crimes, which he detests but cannot avoid. It was said in the case of the People *vs.* Freeman that the true test was, did he know right from wrong, or did he know that the act was contrary to law. To simplify the matter, you can ask yourself the question whether the accused knew the "act," "how to do it," "and the consequences of it." It is a rule of law, who is sane is presumed to know and intend the necessary consequences of his own illegal act. If, therefore, it is made to appear to your satisfaction by legal evidence, that the accused did it with design, then the presumption would be that she intended to murder him, and the burden of proof is removed from the prosecution to the defence. You have a right to find one of four verdicts under the evidence presented before you, viz.: murder; manslaughter in the third degree, which is the killing of a human being in the heat of passion without designing to effect death, by a dangerous weapon; and manslaughter in the fourth degree, the killing of a human being by culpable negligence. I deem it proper to state to you that the prosecution have to establish the truth of either of these propositions, and they also must establish to you the fact that this pistol was fired by her with the intention to kill this man. If you have any doubt that she did this with the the intention to kill him, that doubt is her property; and if you have any reasonable doubt in regard to her sanity, that doubt is her property. A doubt must not be a mere possibility, an abstraction, or a far-fetched presumption; but it must be a reasonable and natural result arising from all the evidence that you have heard. It must be such a doubt as would justify you in saying upon your oaths that the case is so equally balanced on the part of the prosecution and of the defence, that in justice to the oath you have taken that you can decide either way, it is your duty to render a verdict of not guilty; or, in other words, if the evidence is of that character you will convict, if not, you will acquit. The testimony offered by the defence on the subject of marriage and intimacy has no bearing upon the main questions of the prosecution.

1. Did she kill?
2. With what intent did she kill?

The testimony offered by the defence on the subject of marriage and intimacy, can only relate to the subject of insanity, and if the jury entertain no reasonable or rational doubt of her mental capacity to discriminate between the right or wrong of the act of killing, then the jury must dismiss from their minds as irrelevant all the testimony so offered on the subject of marriage and intimacy. The sole legal test of insanity as a defence in criminal trials, or as applicable to raise a reasonable and rational doubt of the sanity of an accused is, "Whether or no the party accused was laboring under such a defect of reason from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature or quality of the act he was doing, or, if he did not know it, that he was doing what was wrong." It will be the province of the jury to convict of murder in the first degree,

First. If the jury are of opinion, beyond a reasonable and rational doubt—such a doubt as a man acts upon in adjudging his own affairs—that each of the following matters are proved by the evidence:

I. That at the time the deceased received his mortal wound he received it from the pistol in the hands of the accused.

II. That at such time the prisoner entertained a design *to take the life of the deceased, (although such design was formed at the instant of the fatal shot,)* and discharged the pistol with that design.

III. That at such time the accused was mentally capable of discriminating between the right and wrong of the act of shooting, as well as of the design aforesaid.

That it will be the province of the jury to convict of manslaughter in the third degree, if the jury believe from the evidence that the accused, in the heat of passion, and without a design to effect death, killed the deceased by means of the loaded pistol. That it will be the province of the jury to convict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, if the jury believe accused provided herself with the pistol for the purpose of using it to either frighten or menace deceased, (such being an unlawful purpose,) and that using the pistol with such purpose a struggle for its possession ensued between accused and deceased, in which struggle the pistol was, in consequence thereof, discharged toward and killed deceased. Courts are established for the administration of justice. It is for this purpose that you are brought here to-day. By administering justice you operate in a two-fold character—first, on the community; second, on the accused. If the community find that protection is given them by the Courts, they submit their grievances to them. If they distrust their fidelity or certainty, they take the law in their own hands. A prompt and certain punishment for a crime is the only security society can have. Let it only be generally under[illegible] ... [illegible] or rich enough [illegible] to defy the [illegible] majesty of the law [illegible] obscure as to be turned away unheeded and [illegible]. The age, condition or sex of an [illegible] ought not to have the slightest weight with a jury. Mercy is the mitigation of justice, not the privation of it. A jury should be very guarded against all appeal to their merciful consideration. Your judgment should be governed and controlled by the weight of testimony. The proper execution of our laws and the safety of society is vastly more important and mandatory upon us all than the extension of our sympathy. As to the medical testimony, he did not consider it material. Indeed, he never did deem it important, for you seldom find two doctors to agree except they belong to the same school. The act of attempted suicide does not always necessarily prove insanity. The accused has received a good character, and the jury would take that into consideration. He would not give any opinion on the facts of the case; that was the province of the jury, and he should say, that he never heard a case summed up in such an able and masterly manner as this has been by the counsel on both sides. Your judgment should be controlled by the evidence and not by sympathy; the sympathies of the community are always with a female, particularly in a capital case; but the jury have no right to be swayed by sympathy; but in saying so I by no means imply that you should convict this woman. When you retire to your room, you will weigh the evidence that has been submitted to you, and on that evidence alone render your verdict.

The jury retired at twenty minutes after 4 o'clock.

At the conclusion of the Judge's charge, (it being twenty minutes past four o'clock,) the jury retired in charge of an officer.

The Episcopal Convention—They Visit Our Charitable Institutions.

CONFIRMATION SERVICES AT THE ALMSHOUSE—REVIEW AT RANDALL'S ISLAND—A COLLATION, ADDRESSES, ETC.

At 9 A. M., yesterday, the members of the Episcopal Convention came together briefly at St. John's Chapel, and thence adjourned to Bellevue Hospital, at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, on the East River. By 10½ A. M., a goodly number of distinguished churchmen, both clerical and lay, had assembled at the hospital. The little steamer employed in plying between the institutions on the adjacent islands was in readiness, and about 11 o'clock, the company of guests, preceded by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of this Diocese, and the Hon. Simeon Draper, Chairman of the Commission of Public Charities and Corrections, embarked. The party numbered in all 100 persons, including a fair representation of the ladies of the Church. The upper decks of the miniature steamer were densely crowded, and shortly after the craft got under way, a very serious accident was narrowly escaped. Right Rev. Bishop Potter had, with a few pertinent remarks, introduced Mr. Draper officially to the company, and the latter had just replied and was proceeding to point out and describe the various institutions on the beautiful islands past which the boat was gliding, when, with a crash, a portion of the deck, some four or five feet in width, and reaching from side to side of the vessel, sank beneath the feet of the group crowded together to hear the Commissioner. In the first moment of alarm, all thought that the entire deck was giving way, and universal consternation prevailed. Had the weak shell, upon which scores of ladies and gentlemen were struggling, really broken through, loss of life and limb must have ensued. As it was, fortunately only a depression of some inches resulted, and the *dangerous region was carefully avoided for the rest of the trip.* This would have been gay and pleasant, had not a cold, drizzling rain marred the occasion. The same drawback existed throughout the greater part of the day and impaired its gratifications.

THE CIRCUIT MADE

began at Randall's Island, where Wm. H. Stephens, Esq., the courteous and intelligent Warden, received his guests at the landing, and exerted himself in every [illegible] young "Randall's Island Light Guard" were drawn up in holiday array, and went through a series of evolutions, to the great delight of the spectators. The Right Rev. Bishop Potter [illegible] that it was "the very best military drill he had ever seen." A brief address was prettily made by a bright little fellow of the corps, and followed by three cheers from all the boys, which were most unexpectedly and vehemently responded to by the Bishops! This novel incident greatly enlivened the party.

The various institutions have been so frequently and elaborately described, that we deem it needless to repeat the routine of their arrangement to-day. Suffice it to narrate that, after a thorough view of every department of Randall's Island, the company were conveyed in turn to the House of Refuge, Workhouse, the Almshouse, the Lunatic Asylum and the Penitentiary and Hospital on Blackwell's Island. All were found in their usual excellent order and condition, and the visitors were deeply impressed with the magnitude of these splendid charities, as well as instructed and, in one sense, gratified at scenes so novel. In the Chapel of the Almshouse Department a class of eleven of the poor inmates, at the request of Rev. Thomas K. Coleman, Episcopal Chaplain of the Institution, received the rite of Confirmation at the hands of Bishop Potter, and in the presence of the distinguished congregation of clergymen. The number of Episcopal communicants on the Island is 75, and of these, 30 have been confirmed by Bishop Potter within the year.

At the residence of Mr. King, the Warden of the Penitentiary, a light collation was offered to the visitors, in the elegant dining-hall of the establishment. During the progress of refreshment Bishop Potter took occasion to thank the Commissioners and the officers in charge of the Institutions for the attention shown on the present occasion, and to applaud them warmly for their continued fidelity to their noble trust. In concluding his remarks the Reverend gentleman called upon the Right Rev. Bishop Burgess, of Maine, for an expression of sentiment, which was most eloquently and fervently given. Rev. Dr. Vinton followed in a high eulogy of the Charities and the Commissioners, and a congratulation to the members of the Convention upon the cordial spirit in which they had come together amid such scenes, after the warmth and vigor of the solemn contest through which they had passed on the preceding day and evening. The Doctor was understood to refer to the close of the rebellion debate by the adoption of the Special Committee Report. Commissioner Draper, then, feelingly re-acknowledged the compliments of the reverend gentlemen who had spoken, and the party, after proceeding through the Penitentiary and Hospital, re-embarked, landing at the Bellevue pier toward dusk.

Thus closed a day which to the strangers who were present will, undoubtedly, be memorable. To all men such scenes are startling lessons; to the good, they are examples and incitements for further glorious effort.

New-York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society—Meeting of Its Members and Eloquent Appeals of the Bishops.

The meeting adjourned from last week was held on Tuesday evening, in Calvary Church, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street.

Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin, presided in robes, and read the service, while the other Bishops appeared in ordinary dress.

After the Lord's Prayer and the Gloria in Excelsis, brief and most eloquent addresses were made in behalf of the interests of the Society by—first, Bishop Burgess, of Maine, who advocated the Prayer-Book as suggesting to the unthinking and even to the earnest inquirer "*how to pray.*" This idea pervaded his whole discourse, disclosing how, at every important turn in an individual's experience, the rites and ceremonies herein represented applied, viz.: the baptism, confirmation, matrimony, &c., even to the solemn preparation for the hour of death. He said that $250 was but a pittance, yet it would place this soul-saving medium into the hands of 25,000 persons, and *each of these gifts* would open the way for the *sale* of nine similar volumes.

Bishop Hawks, of Missouri, was next introduced, and spoke *in behalf of his own diocese, thus present*ing an incentive to prosper the Prayer-Book Society. He laid it down as the law book of "the Kingdom of Heaven," declaring it to be an epitome of the Bible. *He gave an instructive and beautiful incident relating to its first introduction into his native State—North* Carolina—where Bishop Meade, of Virginia, upon searching among the forest homes of his neighboring State, found a family of six brothers—young men, held together from childhood, by the good influence of one little volume in the hands of their aged father. This little, worn Common Prayer-Book was then the only one to be found in that State. He spoke of observing its efficacy among the soldiers occupying our frontier forts, surrounded by which his field of missionary work lies. This society is now half a century or more old, and has, from its own resources, sent forth this year 12,000 Prayer-Books. Bishop Talbott, who followed the last speaker, took for his theme "The *Power* of the Prayer-Book." The times, he alluded to in such terms as made every patriot eye to run down with tears; and speaking of the dissensions which marked so many sects and people, asked what power had so singularly held together the Protestant Episcopal Church, replying to himself thus: "It is the Prayer-Book—the golden chain of common prayer." He spoke at considerable length, giving a description of the way in which some distinguished ministers had been brought to Christ—how the present Bishop of Tennessee had been so struck by being applied to to read prayers in church when he was not a progressing Christian, that it had led him to ponder, and at last to embrace his present profession. He also spoke of a little Quaker boy, who, from stealing off to listen at the church door to the grand music, had gifted [illegible] boldly the [illegible] with sounds from [illegible] them in [illegible].

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, having come from the dim aisles of the grand old forests, made the architecture [illegible] resound with his deep tones in earnest pleading [illegible] at home. He said he wanted the Society to give him about 2,000 Prayer-Books, and they would find it return to them an hundred fold. His people did not care to have things given to them after they had tested their value, then they were willing to purchase; but the Episcopal service was a new thing out his way, or at least known to but few, and they cherished it righteously.

A collection was taken up, but, as Treasury notes are modestly inaudible as they flutter gently upon the silver receiver presented, one could not judge of the extent of the donations by the encouraging clinking of former days. It must have been liberal, however, for few could withstand the appeals made.

A hymn was sung, after which Bishop Kemper pronounced the Benediction.

The evening was fine, and the attendance good.

Launch of a Steam Frigate.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The United States steam frigate *Ticonderoga*, was successfully launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday afternoon. She is a wooden vessel, and rates with the *Sacramento*, *Lackawanna*, and others of that class. Capt. Boggs, of the *Varuna*, Admiral Paulding, Capt. Werden, Commodore [illegible], and other naval officers, besides a large number of New-York and Brooklyn people, were present. The following are the dimensions of the ship:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length between perpendiculars	234	4
Breadth (molded)	37	4
Extreme breadth	38	[illegible]
Depth of hold	17	8¾
Draught of water	13	—
Tonnage	1,533 tons.	

The frame is of live oak, which has been seasoning for three years or thereabout, some of it being ten years old. Her keel was laid on the 12th day of March, 1862, in the same house from which the *Adirondack* was launched; so that she has been seven months in course of construction. A peculiarity of the *Ticonderoga* is that she is sharper than any of her sister ships. She has been built with great care. Diagonal braces of the most approved description have been used in her. The model was made by Mr. Delano, under whose personal supervision every plank has been laid. In appearance it is very attractive, the form rising gracefully as it approaches the bow.

The capstan is directory acting,—that is—the chain is taken directly on, and works around the capstan itself. The material used in making the capstan is all iron.

The *Ticonderoga* will have three masts, and be rigged as a foretopsail schooner. The fore and mainmast will be forward of the machinery, as in the generality of steamers; the boilers, however, will be forward of the mainmast. A hammock rail will be put on the top of the bulwarks, where the "sailor's beds" will be stowed in day-time. There are only two decks, the gun and berth decks, the armament being exclusively on the former, or upper deck, except one rifle gun, which will be placed on the forecastle, an elevated species of gallery, on which a piece of ordnance is enabled to command and bear an enemy on the bows, and "right ahead." The machinery of the *Adirondack* will consist of two back-acting engines, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter, and 30 inches stroke. One of Sewall's Surface Condensers is attached, and has a large area of 373 square feet grate surface. The boilers, of which there are [illegible], are Martin's, and have the usual tubes. One of them is a small one, called, in naval parlance, "a donkey." The propeller is of composition, (called "brass,") and measures 13 feet diameter, and 17 feet 6 inches mean pitch. It is calculated to make ninety revolutions per minute. *The maximum horse-power is* 1,510—the average 1,000.

In a day or two the keel of an iron-clad man-of-war will be laid in the house from which the *Ticonderoga* was launched yesterday. She will have the jaw-breaking title *Miantonomoh*. This vessel will be constructed exclusively by the naval authorities, except the plates, which will probably be given to contractors. The [illegible], the old *Fulton*, now a rebel craft, the *Niagara* and [illegible], were launched from the [illegible].

There is a fleet of [illegible] wooden [illegible] now building at the different Navy-yards, but few of them are [illegible]. The construction of sailing ships has ceased in the navy, not one being in progress just now. The next vessel to be launched at the Navy-yard will be the *Shamrock*.

After the launch, a party of invited guests adjourned to the Admiral's quarters. There was not as much as a rope-yarn carried away during the whole affair.

The Draft.

The Draft, so great a bugaboo to our easily-annoyed citizens, will certainly take place on the 10th of November. To-day, at No. 82 Broadway, the New-York Commissioners are notified to meet Gen. Anthon in relation to the matter, and on Friday the Kings County Commissioners will meet him at the City Hall.

At these sessions the Chief Commissioner (Gen. Anthon) will promulgate his instructions relative to the manner of receiving and conducting the question of exemptions. Due and timely notice by means of placards, advertisements, &c., will be given to enable all parties to present their claims, &c., to the Commissioner of enrollment in their Ward. The headquarters of the Drafting Commissioners will be at the Police Station of their respective Districts, and matters will be so arranged that there will be no crowd, confusion or delay. Gen. Anthon has determined to select the Commissioners' clerks, assistants, &c., from the corps of copyists and examiners employed on the enrollment, they being familiar with the entire system, thoroughly acquainted with the details embraced by the books, and having been, so to speak, educated to take hold of their future work in a proper manner.

The duties of the Commissioners will probably commence on Monday next. The Commissioners will continue in session for ten days to hear and pass upon exempt claims. Public notice will be given of the hours and days of meeting, as soon as practicable.

The enrollment books were kept in the Enrolling office all night, under a guard of police until yesterday. The room in which they were kept was brilliantly lighted, and the doors locked and sealed. The books were taken to the Sheriff's office, yesterday afternoon, by Capt. Caldwell. They were placed in one of the large wagons of the Adams' Express Company, and, escorted by a posse of Police, formally delivered over to the Sheriff. A similar plan will be adopted with regard to the Brooklyn enrollment books.

It is a matter of public congratulation that the duties of conducting the draft has been devolved upon Gen. Anthon. His manner of conducting the enrollment has secured the popular confidence in his integrity and capability, two necessary qualities not generally found in politicians, who have in other quarters monopolized this important duty.

MURDER IN THE NINTH WARD.

The Coroner's Inquest.

The inquest in the case of Henry L. Williams, Policeman of the Ninth Ward, who was murdered on Monday evening last, was held yesterday, by Coroner Wildey, at the Station-house, in Charles-street. The testimony proved that the officer was murdered without any provocation whatever, while in discharge of his duty, and while assisting his murderer to his feet, after he had fallen over the shafts of a cart, as previously reported. The pistol was discharged at the moment that Officer Williams stooped down to raise the accused from the sidewalk. Immediately after the shot was fired some citizens came up, and found the deceased and his murderer, Edward McCormack, upon the walk closely clinched, and McCormack then had the revolver in his right hand. It was with great difficulty that the weapon was wrested from his grasp.

Mrs. Mary Lockhart, of No. 142 Charles-street, testified that a few minutes previous to the murder, the prisoner was at her place, very much under the influence of liquor, and was very abusive; she then saw a revolver in his pocket, and she was fearful that he would use it on her husband, who threatened to eject him *from the premises if he did not cease* his abusive language. The testimony throughout was overwhelming against the accused, and the jury, after a few moments' deliberation, rendered the following verdict: "*The jury find that the deceased*, Henry L. Williams, came *to his death from a pistol* shot wound at the hands of Edward McCormack, on the 13th day of October, 1862."

The prisoner was then arraigned and examined by the Coroner. In answer to the usual questions, he stated that he is 34 years of age, a native of Scotland, a shoemaker by trade, and resides at No. 22 Sullivan-street. He further stated that his legal advisers requested him not to answer any further questions.

Coroner Wildey committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Williams is the third Police officer who has been murdered within the last few years in the Ninth Ward. In 1857, Officer Stephen Hardenbrook was stabbed in the back by burglars while on duty in West-street, near Amos. After being stabbed he chased the burglars five blocks, when he fell upon the walk, from loss of blood, and immediately expired. The year following, Officer Horatio Sanger was fatally beaten on the head, with his own club, which had been wrested from him while he was attempting to quell a disturbance among some fighting men in Bleecker-street, near Downing.

The Unitarian Convention.

CLOSING SESSION.

The Unitarian Autumnal Convention resumed its session at the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mr. H. S. Mann, of Brooklyn, read an address upon "The Preacher's Post in the Development of Religious Life and Thought."

A discussion followed, in which Rev. Mr. Frothingham, Dr. Osgood, Rev. Mr. Mayo, Rev. Mr. Hill, Rev. Mr. Conway, Rev. Mr. Collyer, and others participated. Mr. Collyer's statement that "he was a Garrisonian Abolitionist" was received with applause.

Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston, referred in eloquent language to the affairs of the country.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered to the Convention by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

After which the Convention adjourned.

Opening of the Annual Trade Sale of Books.

The annual New-York Trade Sale of Books opened yesterday at the spacious and elegant warerooms of Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-street. The attendance was quite as large as in former years, though the South was not very largely represented among the buyers. Orders from the rebel States will probably be deferred until after the 1st of January next, when the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln will have gone into effect, and the rebels will have time to turn their attention from war to literature. If the opening day may be relied on as an indication of what is to be expected in the way of sales, a larger number of books will be disposed of than were last year. There is no reason why the sales should not foot up to a most gratifying sum. True, books will probably command higher prices than hitherto, owing to the rise in paper, caused by Secretary Chase's immense consumption of it in making Treasury notes. But the unimportant addition of forty or fifty per cent. to the price of books, or anything else, can scarcely be felt while the supply of money in the popular pocket is [illegible] by the supply of paper, the energy of engravers, and the power of the Treasury's presses. No indication of hard times can be found in the table which the liberal Messrs. Leavitt & Co. provide for their customers at noon-time. For it must be known that book-buyers eat as well as other men. Not as in the good old times, indeed, [illegible] rose beyond the reach of the multitude, and while imports were subject only to a nominal tariff, is the table spread with chickens and champagne. But the more substantial indigenous viands and beverages, port, beef, beans and coffee, abound. The sale and the dinner will continue for one week—the former commencing daily at 9 in the morning, the latter at 1 in the afternoon.

Fine Arts.

At Knoedler's (late Goupil's) on Broadway and Ninth-street, can be seen the new picture by Lang, to which, during its preparation, we have so often alluded. The subject is the Return from the War of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The Sixty-ninth returned to the City of New-York, early on the morning of the 27th of July, 1861, after a three months' service in the South, landing at Pier No. 1, North River, from the steamer [illegible]; this incident gave scope to the artist; allowing him to introduce the magnificent Bay of New-York as seen from Bowling-green, between Castle Garden and Washington Hotel, both of these buildings having become celebrated from associations of the past. Looking to the left of the picture, Castle Garden, now the first resting-place of the wearied emigrant, is seen beneath the luxuriant trees of that once popular resort of fashion. The large baggage wagon loaded with trunks and army [illegible] wounded soldiers; the upper one is Capt. [illegible], attended by an Irish friend bearing a tumbler of water with which to cool his maimed shoulder; the lower soldier is Sergt. Tracy, wounded in the thigh, *aided by two Irish friends.* Back of this group is Grand Marshal Kernan mustering the [illegible] societies to join the procession. In front of him is Father O'Reilly, consoler of the afflicted and chaplain to the regiment; a soldier near by quenches his thirst from a glass of Croton water offered by a water carrier. In the centre of the picture are the drummer boys of the Regiment (all of them portraits.) The boy with a broken drum has since received a silver medal for his faithful services. In the rear of the drummers are the Staff officers on horseback. The officer with his arm in a sling, is Lieut.-Col. Nugent, now again at the seat of war. Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher, (now Brigadier-General,) on horseback, returns the salutations of the citizens. The private in front, deprived of one arm, assures his listeners, that maimed as he is, he may yet do good service to the country, which is rather doubted by one of the bystanders. The girl in front, offering fruit, has been introduced in order to represent the natural impulse of female nature to reward instantaneously. To the right of the last group, is the much-esteemed Orderly-Sergeant Cashman, (since deceased,) who returned with a "secesh" hat as a trophy, and through all his dangers his faithful dog has borne him company. The blind Irish Bag-piper with his little daughter, (portraits,) and other girls who were present at the procession. The boy bearing the portrait of Gen. Corcoran, (then a prisoner in Richmond,) was not only a fact, but it enabled the artist to have that gentleman present by proxy in the picture. All the figures on the balcony of the Washington Hotel, are likenesses of different Irish personages, including the Committee appointed to receive the Regiment, viz.: Judge C. P. Daly, John Hennessey, Capt. [illegible], John Savage, Richard O'Gorman, and others.

As a historical picture, it is most interesting; as a work of art, it is in Lang's best style. The portraiture is good and the grouping excellent.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PUBLIC WORK.—The bids awaiting opening at the Street Department, were deferred, for the fourth time, for five days, yesterday, till the 21st inst., the Comptroller declining to attend. The term of postponement is the least length of time specified by ordinance, and it is likely that the opening will continue to be deferred every five days till a Street Commissioner is appointed. At the Croton Department bids were opened yesterday for four jobs, and awards of contracts for them disposed of as follows: Laying crosswalks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street at the intersection of Avenues A, and First and Second avenues; seven bids; lowest, Christopher Keyes and R. & J. Cunningham, (tie bids,) at $[illegible]. They are to settle the matter of the award between themselves, having mutually requested the privilege of doing so, and promising to report on the matter to-day. Laying trap-block pavement in Thirty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue; [illegible] bids; to Chas. Guidet, at $1,632 60. Same in Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; ten bids; to Michael Dunn, at $5,371 40. Same in Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street; eight bids; to William A. Cummings, at $13,000 00.

FALL INSPECTION.—The Seventy-first Regiment will parade for inspection and review on Monday, 27th inst., in full fatigue dress. Regimental line will be formed on Washington Parade Ground, at 2 P. M.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Max Hughbert, a boy, was run over by car No. 23 of the Third-avenue Railroad line, yesterday afternoon. One of his legs was crushed, and he was also severely injured about the head to such an extent that it is believed he cannot recover. The driver of the car, John Mahan, was arrested by officer [illegible], of the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

A POLICE SERGEANT STABBED BY A PUGILIST.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, Sergeant [illegible], of the Eighth Precinct, while attempting to arrest a noted pugilist named Chas. F. Gale, was stabbed by the latter in the face and breast in a very serious manner. Officer Acker came to the aid of the Sergeant, and Gale was taken into custody, and held for examination. Dr. [illegible] dressed the wound of the Sergeant, and gave it as his opinion that the latter would lose the use of one of his eyes. During the *melée* the wounded officer lost a valuable gold watch, which has not been recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY AND HER QUOTA.—The good people of King's County, in particular, are felicitating themselves on the fact, demonstrated by the following figures, that their chance of being drafted is exceedingly slim:

Their quota under both calls		8,609
Five per cent to cover desertions, &c.		430
Total		9,039
Men enlisted without bounties, estimated	1,500	
Men enlisted to whom bounties were paid	6,108	
Fifty-second Reg., 9 months' volunteers	500	8,108
Still to raise		[illegible]

and three weeks before the draft will be enforced.

EDITORIAL KINDNESS.—We understand that Mr. Thomas S. Kinsella, the accomplished editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, has consented to the use of his name as a candidate for the Assembly. He is too good a man for Brooklyn to lose, and for his own sake we trust he won't be elected; for themselves, the Brooklynites will do well to send him.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Oct. 16, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented a message, returning without approval resolution directing the Street Commissioner to place the fire telegraph in the house of Hook and Ladder Company number Twelve and Hose Company number Seven, and appropriating the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars therefor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and in three of the papers employed by the Corporation.

PETITION.

By Councilman Snyder—

Petition of citizens for the extension of the Sixth-avenue Railroad through Fifty-ninth-street to and up Eighth-avenue to Eighty-fifth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed on the sidewalk in front of the Fourth Precinct Station-house at number seven Oak-street, in place of the one now inside the railing.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the poll of the Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward, be removed from number twenty-nine Bowery to number forty-nine Christie-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Anthony Miller for the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars, to pay expenses incurred in trying to procure the body of Acting Colonel Alfred A. Donalds, of the Second Fire Zouaves, who was killed at the second battle of Manassas.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in First-avenue from One Hundred and Ninth-street to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the poll of the Thirteenth Election District, of the Twenty-second Ward, shall be held in the house of John Miller, Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, in place of the former place, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Brice, Long—9.

By Councilman Babcock—

That so much of the carriage-ways of Second-avenue and of Sixty-fifth-street, at the southeast corner of said avenue and street, be repaired with the proper material forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of B. Carroll, foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-one, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said Company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for a new location for Engine Company number Thirty-eight, to be within the following boundaries: Beekman and Fulton-street, Broadway and William street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the fire telegraph in the house of Engine Company number Seventeen, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to have crosswalks laid in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, at Avenue A, First, Second and Third avenues, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to enable them to pay an assessment, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be granted to James Burke to lay a six-inch pipe or drain from his premises, number two hundred and nineteen Tenth-avenue, through Tenth-avenue to and connect with the sewer in Twenty-fourth-street, the same to be done at his own expense, and under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of the Board of Aldermen that the Croton Board be directed to stop the further advertising for the building of the sewer in Grand-street, from Ridge to Sheriff street.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Sewers.

Which was lost.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Stevenson moved to take from the table the resolution of the Board of Aldermen locating the election polls in the Eighteenth Ward, Fourteenth Assembly District; also, resolution of Board of Aldermen that the election poll of the Eleventh District of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, Eighteenth Ward, be located at number One Hundred and Forty-sixth East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Brice, Long—8.

Councilman Stevenson moved to concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting the resolution locating the election polls in the Eighteenth Ward, Fourteenth Assembly District.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Brice—10.

Councilman Stevenson moved to concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting the resolution that the election poll of the Eleventh District of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, Eighteenth Ward, be located at number one hundred and forty-sixth East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Brice—10.

On motion, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen that the poll of the First election district of the Seventeenth Ward, be held at number two Rivington-street, and that the poll of the Second District of the Seventeenth Ward, be held at number one hundred and sixty-one East Houston-street, in lieu of the former places in said District, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council, was taken from the table.

And the same was concurred in.

Subsequently—

Councilman Hazleton moved that the vote by which the above resolution was concurred in be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hazleton moved that so much of said resolution as refers to the First Election District, Seventeenth Ward, be concurred in, and that so much as refers to the Second Election District, Seventeenth Ward, be laid on the table.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his report for the third quarter of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Councilman Lent moved that the communication be received, and that one thousand five hundred copies be printed in document form.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting his quarterly report of claims audited and paid during the third quarter of the year commencing July one and ending September thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Councilman Orton moved that the communication be received and one thousand copies be printed in due form.

Councilman Long moved as an amendment that the number of copies be two thousand.

Councilman Hogan moved as an amendment to the amendment that the number of copies be five thousand.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—11.

The question recurring on the motion as amended, viz: to receive and print five thousand copies,

The same was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—11.

Councilman Long moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved to amend the motion by striking out the number of five thousand and inserting in lieu thereof the number of one thousand.

Councilman Long moved as an amendment to the amendment that the number of copies be two thousand.

Which was carried.

And the motion as amended (to receive and print two thousand copies) was carried.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in reply to resolution of inquiry as to by what authority certain persons are using the Seventh-avenue, Broadway and other streets for laying a railroad track.

Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

Resolution resumed.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, (if the Board of Aldermen concur,) That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal steps to restrain any person or persons from laying, constructing or operating any railroad in any of the streets and avenues of this City, without the consent of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in reply to resolution of inquiry as to what steps, if any, have been taken in relation to the injunction recently obtained against the City in the matter of the removal of the rails of the Ninth-avenue Railroad; also, in what position the case now stands.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An ordinance amending the estimate for the paving of Second-avenue from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first street, by making the same read, that under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, "Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street, (excepting that portion of the carriage-way lying between the tracks of the Second-avenue Railroad) be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be borne by the City; and that all former ordinances conflicting herewith be and they are hereby repealed."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Thirty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Streets with resolution that Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property, and the other half by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Thirty-fourth-street, from the Fourth to Lexington avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay half and the City the other half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Cleaning Streets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set the curb and gutter stones in Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, where required, and cause the dirt to be cleared away, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, and that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to repair the pavement without any unnecessary delay.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, and southerly side of Fourteenth-street, from Avenue C to Avenue D, be flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Department, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the northeasterly corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, to a point about one hundred feet in front of the church, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, be paved with trap block pavement, the property owners living on the line of said improvement to pay half of the expense thereof, and the City the remaining half, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new house for Hose Company Number Eleven, on the site now occupied by Engine Company Number Twenty-nine and Hose Company Number Eleven.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Engine Company Number Thirty-nine, on the lot of ground lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of said Company, and that the sum of six thousand dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to rebuild a hose carriage of Hose Company number Forty-four, at a cost not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that permission be granted to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to erect a pier in the North River, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, opposite their works, not exceeding five hundred and fifty feet in length, for the landing of coal and other materials, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with ordinance that the sunken lots on Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, be penned in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with ordinance that the sunken lots between Seventy-fourth and Eighty-third streets, west of and near Eighth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen of 1861, with resolution that One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be flagged a space of feet through the sidewalks of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(By Board of Aldermen, October thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, adopted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-one cents, as a donation to be applied by said Treasurer in payment of the assessment for paving with trap-block pavement Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh-street, and assessed to lot known as map number one hundred and fifty-six, block number three hundred and forty-four and Ward number fifty, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Assessment of Board of Aldermen, of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, (adopted by Board of Aldermen September thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two,) with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of the above-named petitioners as follows:

Regulating Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eight to Fifty-ninth-street.

Map number thirty, block number two hundred and thirty-two, ward number thirty-three—ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—J. Bambrick.

Map number one hundred and fifty-nine, block number one hundred and eighty-six, ward number two—ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John Hofgood.

Map number thirty-one, block number two hundred and thirty-two, ward number thirty—ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Ellis Barlow.

Map number one hundred and fifty-six, block number two hundred and thirty-two, ward number thirty-four—ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Peter Smith.

Map number one hundred and fifty-five, block number one hundred and eighty-six, ward number sixty-four—ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Haacke.

Map number thirty-two, block number one hundred and eighty-six, ward number sixty-three—ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Haacke.

Block number two hundred and fifty-two, ward number thirty-five—ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John H. Cornett.

Confirmed July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the provisions of the ordinance for the payment of a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer from the City of New-York, be and the same is hereby extended so as to include all enlistments up to the time when the draft shall commence. Provided, however, that all bounties shall cease from and after the expenditure of the amount appropriated by said ordinance.

Councilman Stevenson moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto after the word "volunteer," the words "for three years or the war."

Councilman Orton moved still further to amend by adding, at the end of the resolution, the words following, to wit: "Provided further, that volunteers who enlist for nine months shall be entitled to receive twenty-five dollars."

Which was carried.

And the amendments, as proposed by Councilman Stevenson, was also agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Negative—Councilman Jones.

Resolution, that permission be granted to John Taylor and Sons to lay a nine-inch drain, to connect with the sewer in front of their premises, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Poll of the Sixteenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, be held at number ninety-four Avenue A.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, That the remains of Colonel Roderick Matheson, of the First Regiment of California Volunteers, lay in State in the Governor's Room of the City Hall; that he had distinguished himself for bravery and fortitude, and sealed his devotion to his country by his death on the battle-field of South Mountain; that it is due to his memory that the Common Council should show the last tribute of respect to his mortal remains; with resolution that this Common Council do attend the funeral of the late Colonel Mathewson, First Regiment California Volunteers, on Thursday, at three P. M.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the poll of the Sixth Election District, Fourth Ward, be held at number Sixty-one Cherry-street.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Brady, for the sum of ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents, to be in full for cans furnished the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nicholas Walsh, for two hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents, being in full for funeral expenses of Patrick H. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with an ordinance to provide relief for the families of volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union.

Councilman Hogan moved that the ordinance be laid over.

Councilman Orton moved that the resolution be referred to a Special Committee of Five, with instructions to confer with the Comptroller and City Chamberlain on the subject matter contained in the ordinance.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Babcock, Trotter—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Whereupon, the President appointed Councilmen Orton, Jones, Trotter, Barney and Rose such special Committee.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hogan moved to take from the table a resolution offered by him, July 10, directing the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen to confer with the Comptroller, City Chamberlain, and Counsel to the Corporation, as to the propriety and power of issuing City notes of a small denomination, of a value calculated to obviate the difficulty now existing, and that they be further directed to report the result of such conference at the earliest practicable moment.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan, by consent, amended said resolution by striking therefrom the words "the Committee on Finance," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Committee of Five from each."

Councilman Gedney moved to strike from such resolution the words "and power," after the word "propriety."

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the resolution be referred to the Special Committee to whom was referred the Relief ordinance from the Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Orton—(introduced by unanimous consent)—

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE VOLUNTEERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SERVING IN THE ARMY OF THE UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City who are now serving, or who may hereafter volunteer, or be ordered to serve, in the army of the United States engaged in defending the integrity of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller, who shall be the Treasurer of the Fund, shall have power to appoint one Assistant Treasurer for each Senatorial District of the City, which assistants shall disburse the funds to those persons entitled to relief, under the provisions of this ordinance, residing in the several Wards composing such Senatorial Districts. The compensation of the Assistant Treasurers shall not exceed seventy-five dollars per month, each, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the Fund hereby created and appropriated.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the "Volunteer Family Aid Bonds, number Three."

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and shall be due and payable within three years from the respective dates thereof.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal of said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and, also, all sums which may hereafter be received from the United States or from the State of New-York, for the purpose of reimbursing the City for the moneys distributed in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged; and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same from time to time, at or before their maturity.

SEC. 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys placed in their hands, for that purpose only to persons presenting orders signed by a majority of the members of the Committee acting for the Wards in their respective districts. Said Committees shall consist of four members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen as acting for the several Wards, on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, together with a citizen or citizens, to be appointed by the Comptroller and City Chamberlain; which citizens must be residents of the Wards for which they are to act, except that for the purposes of this ordinance the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as belonging to and forming a part of the First Ward.

SEC. 7. The monthly allowance to the head of each family shall not exceed six dollars; for each child of the soldier under fourteen years of age, one dollar and fifty cents, provided that not more than twelve dollars per month shall be paid to any one family. Payments shall be made semi-monthly, and, for the purposes intended by this section, four weeks shall constitute a month. The oldest child of the soldier shall be considered the head of the family, in case his wife is not living.

SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not at the time of making application a resident of the City, and who is not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier, on whose behalf the application for relief is made, and for at least months before the adoption of this ordinance. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or disease contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as they would be, if the soldier were in actual service.

SEC. 9. All persons applying for relief shall be required to produce a certificate from the Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, or the officer commanding the corps to which the soldier belongs, that he is a member of the regiment or corps; and the Ward Committee shall indorse, on the back of the certificate or other evidence of enlistment, the date, name of applicant, relation to soldier, and the monthly allowance, which indorsement must be signed by a member of the Committee. No payments shall be made to, or on behalf of, the families of commissioned officers or soldiers who have deserted.

SEC. 10. The only parties entitled to participate in the distribution of the moneys appropriated by this ordinance are the wives, children, and widowed mothers of such soldiers as supported them prior to their enlistment. But nothing contained herein shall be understood to authorize the giving aid from the fund hereby created to those able to support themselves without it.

SEC. 11.—Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, who must be a resident of the Ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations made by such applicant; and no order for relief shall be paid by either of the Assistant Treasurers unless the Visitor for the Ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the applications in any Ward shall have reached six hundred the Committee may employ an Assistant Visitor, but said Assistant shall not be paid for a longer time than one month. It shall be the further duty of the Visitors to attend the meetings of, and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by, the Ward Committee, and also to attend at the distributing offices of their Senatorial District on the day assigned for paying applicants from their respective Wards. The compensation of the Visitors shall not exceed one dollar and fifty cents per day each.

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee may expend, for rent, gas and other necessaries, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per month, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated, on bills certified to be correct, by a majority of the Committee.

SEC. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall render to the Comptroller, on the first day of each month, a detailed statement of his disbursements during the preceding month, and the Comptroller shall transmit the same to each branch of the Common Council.

SEC. 14. In case an Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the party to whom any ticket or order for relief has been given is not entitled by this ordinance to the allowance named thereon, he shall withhold further payment, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact, and the reasons therefor. If no payment has been made on the ticket, he shall at once return it to the Committee. Every person who shall wilfully make, or cause to be made, any false statements or representations for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participate in its benefits.

SEC. 15. Payment shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given; but if by sickness, or other unavoidable circumstances, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require satisfactory authority for making payment to his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made for more than one ticket to the same person. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes on the part of the person making application, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries, instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be paid to some party authorized by the Committee to receive it.

SEC. 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up, and keep in order a suitable room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint two clerks and one interpreter for each district. The compensation of the clerks shall not exceed an aggregate of sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreters forty dollars per month each.

SEC. 17. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Barney—(introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be requested to appoint a Special Committee of Five, for the purpose of acting with the Special Committee of this Board in relation to the subject of issuing small bills.

Councilman Lent moved that such resolution be also referred to the Special Committee to which was referred the Relief ordinance of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—10.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Councilman Barney moved that the resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—8.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Webster moved to suspend the present order of business, for the purpose of considering General Orders.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Miller, Stevenson, The President, Snyder—7.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—16.

And the motion to suspend the present order of business, for the purpose of considering General Orders, was lost.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Leonard, Brothers & Underhill for the sum of one hundred dollars, for the transportation to New-York, from New-Orleans to this City, of the remains of Brigadier-General Thomas Williams, accompanied by two of his former servants.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the resolution passed by the preceding Board of Aldermen complimentary to their President, H. W. Genet, Esq., be engrossed and framed, at an expense not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated, and the Comptroller is authorized and directed to pay the same upon the presentation of proper vouchers.

Which was laid over.

Petition of the South Dutch Church, in Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, for the use of Croton water, with resolution that the elders and deacons of the South Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, be allowed the use of the Croton water for the purpose of inflating the bellows of the organ of said church, to be used under the direction of the Croton Board free of expense.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Resolution, that (if the Board of Councilmen concur,) a special Committee be appointed to carry out the resolution relative to the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, to extend to them the hospitalities of the City.

(By Board of Aldermen, adopted, and Aldermen Ottiwell, Reed, Brady, Mitchell and Frear appointed said Committee on behalf of the Board of Aldermen.)

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, reciting that the widows and heirs of soldiers who have fallen have all claims against the United States, to procure which the expense is too much for many; that it is desirable that some facility should be afforded for collecting such claims without such expense, with resolutions that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to employ a competent and suitable person, whose duty it shall be to collect, free of charge to the claimant, all lawful claims against the United States, made by residents of this City and County, for the back pay, &c., of deceased soldiers, and to procure pensions for all entitled thereto; also, that the salary and clerk hire of such person shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Trotter moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Miller, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder—5.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Babcock, Brice, Long—15.

(Councilman Lent was here called to the chair.)

Councilman Babcock moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet to-morrow, (Friday,) seventeenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Councilman Snyder moved to amend said motion by making the time of adjournment Saturday, at one o'clock.

Which was lost.

And the motion that the adjournment be to to-morrow, at five o'clock, was carried.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Lent, Orton, Babcock, Brice—13.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, that West Forty-second-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Cransdell & Brothers to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers one hundred and twenty-three and one hundred and twenty-five Cedar-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Preamble, reciting that the recent fire at number two hundred and seventy-nine Mott-street, on the night of September twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, would have involved a great loss of life and property, but for the timely aid of Mr. John McCauley, a member of Hook and Ladder Company Number Eighteen, who, by heroic exertion also saved the lives of three persons at the risk of his own, with resolution that a special committee of three be appointed to procure and present to Mr. John McCauley a suitable testimonial as a badge of honor for his self-sacrificing exertion as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of the City of New-York, and that the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the sum of one hundred dollars, and writing in lieu thereof the sum of "two hundred dollars."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross, Trotter—3.

Whereupon the President pro tempore named as the Special Committee instituted by said resolution, Councilmen Desmond, Hazleton and Healy.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioners be directed to advertise for proposals for building a hose carriage for the use of Clinton Hose Company number Seventeen, similar to the one now in use by Tompkins Hose Company number Sixteen, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Councilman Kent moved to amend said resolution by striking out the sum of eight hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of four hundred dollars.

Which was lost.

Councilman Ross moved to amend said resolution, by striking out the sum of eight hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was lost.

And the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, The President—3.

Councilman Miller moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice—12.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Lent, Orton, Snyder—8.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, (Friday, seventeenth instant,) at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 4056, 5158, 5010, 7190, 7504½, 7032, 7936, 7062, 7090, 6012, 8014, 8014½, 8144½, 8205, 8296, 8336, 8356. *Part III.*—Nos. 5561, 6673, 7057, 7095, 7199, 7515, 7691, 7811, 7971, 8019½, 8039, 8085, 8275, 8317.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 82. Demurrers—Nos. 63, 438, 452, 468, 24, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 196, 220, 494. *Part II.*—Nos. 661, 667, 501, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2567, 2377, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2773. *Part II.*—Nos. 2302, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2482, 2484.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1299½, 2049, 2109, 2182, 1968. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

Suit Against Sheriff—Void Assignment—Law of Illinois.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Brookfield, Assignee of James D. Sherman, vs. Home Insurance Company and John Kelly, Sheriff.—The plaintiff sued to recover about $8,000 cash held by the Home Insurance Company, and which had been attached by the Sheriff at the suit of the creditors of James D. Sherman, a citizen of Illinois.

In July, 1861, Sherman, as the owner of eight houses in that city, held insurances upon them in various companies, to the amount of $13,500. Of this sum $8,000 was covered by a policy in the Home Insurance Company. About the 20th of July, 1861, the buildings were totally destroyed by fire, and Sherman claimed the whole amount of the policies. After the loss, on the 27th of July, 1861, he executed to the plaintiff in trust for some of his creditors a special assignment of the moneys he so claimed to be due, and authorized the assignee "to settle and arrange with said companies in his discretion," and with the proceeds pay certain interest to the Connecticut Life Insurance Company, then alleged to be past due, amounting to $2,500, and to other creditors debts past due. The assignee compromised with the Insurance Company.

It appeared in evidence that only a part of the $2,500 was due to the Connecticut Life Insurance Company, but the balance would become due in a few days thereafter. Considerable testimony was taken on the question as to the amounts owing to the creditors provided for in this special assignment, and when notice was given of the assignment, and as to the law of Illinois relative to transfers fraudulent as against creditors, and whether, by the law of that State, it was necessary to give notice of an assignment of a chose in action, in order to cut off attaching creditors. The counsel for defendant Kelly claimed that the provisions of the assignment rendered it void, as well by the law of Illinois as of New-York; that no notice of the assignment had been given before the levy of the attachment, and that after providing for the debts mentioned in the assignment which could legally be paid, there would be a surplus to which the Sheriff, representing the attaching creditors, was entitled. Decision reserved.

Geo. W. Parsons for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool and Charles Cheeney for Sheriff and creditors.

Neighborly Accommodations—A Law Suit the Result.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Charles Weeks, Executor of Abraham Weeks vs. Obadiah Hopkins.—This is an action to recover several sums of money claimed to have been loaned from time to time to defendant by the firm of A. & C. Weeks. The defendant answers that the firm of A. & C. Weeks and himself were in the habit of borrowing money from each other upon temporary loans and of exchanging checks, and of assisting each other as their business necessities might require; that the sums of money so loaned, and checks lent and exchanged by the said firm were equal to the moneys loaned by this defendant. Plaintiff produced in evidence an old memorandum book, claimed to have been kept at the time the loans were made. The case involves the question how far these memoranda are admissible as evidence, without other collateral proof, tending in the same direction, and of plaintiff's right to bring this action as the executor of his father. The case was not finished, when the Court adjourned. Abm. Henderson for plaintiff; Chauncey Shaffer for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Irving vs. Myers.—Motion denied.

Mary S. Linsly vs. Gifford W. Linsly.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Murray vs. Chrystal.—Motion denied and $10 costs.

La Farge vs. Gilbert La Farge.—Motion granted.

Kerr vs. Kerr.—Motion denied without prejudice to a renewal of motion on further papers.

Watling vs. Keyser.—Motion granted unless defendant appears and completes his examination and pays $10 costs of motion.

Charles Rohm vs. Louisa C. H. Rohm.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Lawrence et als. vs. Jones.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Slocomb et als. vs. Willis.—Motion granted on payment of $20 costs.

Mann, Jr., vs. Leckey.—Motion granted on payment of costs of judgment, and of this motion; judgment to remain as security.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 16, 1862.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104		5 Bk. State of N. Y. 96
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 93½		40 Bank of Commerce 98
10,000 do. 93½		10 Amer. Exch. Bank 101½
5,000 do. 93½		38 Grocers' Bank 90
10,000 Tres. 7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes 105½		10 Metropolitan Bank 104
		10 Shoe & Leath. Bk. 102
40,000 do. 105½		70 Continental Bank 92
6,000 do. 105½		25 Park Bank 115
40,000 U. S. Dem. Notes 127		150,000 Amer. Gold 133
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1-year C. 99½		75,000 do. 132⅞
20,000 do. 99½		100,000 do. 132½
1,000 City 6s, 1876 106		21 Del. & H. Canal Co. 111
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '62 101½		150 Penn. Coal Co. 110
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '70 105		50 Cum. Coal Pref. 15
5,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L. 100½		50 do. 14½
32,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 55		100 Pac. M. St. Co. 137
10,000 do. b60 55½		50 do. 136¾
15,000 do. b60 54½		150 do. 136
2,000 Virginia St. 6s 58		1400 N. Y. Cen. R. 106
5,000 do. 58½		240 do. 106¼
6,000 N. Car. St. 6s 71		200 Erie Railway 57½
15,000 Missouri St. 6s 54		300 do. 57½
10,000 do. 53½		450 do. 57½
10,000 do. 53		100 do. 57½
1,000 Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J. 70		100 do. s30 57
10,000 Cal. State 7s 112		50 Hudson River R. 68
500 N. Y. Cen. 7s 104½		300 do. 68½
1,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83 109½		400 Reading Railroad 78½
5,000 Hud. R. 2d. M. 104		100 Erie R. Pref. 84½
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs. 105½		300 do. 84½
10,000 Erie. R. 4th M. Bs. 101½		165 do. 85
3,000 do. 101½		100 Harlem R. 23½
1,000 M. C. 8 ℔ c. C. 1st M. S. F. Bs. 114½		100 do. s30 23½
		400 do. 23½
		100 Har. R. Pref. s30 51½
2,000 M. S. & N. I. F. Bds. 102½		200 Mich. Central R. 87½
500 Mich. S. 2d Mtg. 88		200 do. 87
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf. 81½		200 do. b30 87
5,000 do. 81½		100 do. b3 87½
10,000 do. 81½		375 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 43
1,000 A. & T. H. In. Bs. 60		150 do. 43½
2,000 do. 59½		100 do. s10 43
5,000 A. & T. H. 1st M. 99½		200 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 80
12,000 C. & N. W. An. Bs. 61		100 do. 80½
6,000 H. & St. J. R. Bs. 56		100 do. s30 80½
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. 99½		20 do. 80¾
7,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 89½		30 Panama Railroad 130½
3,000 do. 89		250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 81½
5,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st M. 102		200 do. 81¾
16,000 Cl. & T. S. F. B. 103½		600 Clev. & Pitts. R. 33
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1 M. 105		11 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 134
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2 M. 93½		150 Galena & Chi. R. 85
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3 M. 79½		350 do. 84½
3,000 do. 79		100 do. 84½
2,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M. 72		100 Clev. & Toledo R. 79½
50 Merchants' Bank 102½		2000 do. 71
20 Union Bank 105		150 Chi. & Rock Is. R. 81
40 do. 104½		300 do. 81½
265 Phenix Bank 105		100 Chi., Bur. & Qu. R. 106⅝
25 Merchants' Ex. Bk. 90½		50 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 60½
5 do. 90		50 do. 60

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Tres. 7 3-10 ℔ c. Notes 105½		400 Mich. Cen. R. 88
9,000 U. S. Dem'd N's 129½		50 do. 88¼
20,000 do. 129		150 do. 88
10,000 Mo. St. 6s 54		100 Chi. & Rk. Island 82
3,000 do. 54½		50 do. 82½
3,000 do. 54		150 do. 82
5,000 American Gold 133½		100 do. 82⅛
200,000 do. 135		100 Mich. S. & N. In. R. 44
200 Pac. Mail St. Co. 137		300 do. 44½
50 do. b30 137½		100 do. 44½
50 N. Y. Central R. 107		100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 82
100 do. 107		200 do. 82½
100 do. 107½		100 do. 82¾
250 do. 107½		100 do. 83
100 Pitt. Ft. W. & C. 60		100 Ill. C. R. Scrip 82½
100 Erie Railway 58½		100 do. 82⅜
100 do. 59		200 Clev. & Pitts. R. 30¼
200 do. s15 58½		100 do. 30½
200 do. 58½		100 do. 30
400 Erie R. Pref. 85		150 Gal. & Chi. R. b60 85½
100 do. s30 85		150 do. 85½
200 do. s15 85		200 Clev. & Tol. R. 71½
100 Hud. River R. 69		300 do. 71½
100 Harlem R. Pref. 51		

THURSDAY, Oct. 16—P. M.

A step in the right direction was taken by the Stock Exchange Board to-day, to arrest the present wild and demoralizing speculation against the Public Credit, by moving to strike Gold Coin from the official list of dealings. The subject, after some discussion, was referred to a Select Committee, to report at a subsequent meeting, which Committee consists of Messrs. HENRY T. MORGAN, HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, WM. A. SMITH, W. SEYMOUR and PETER MARIE; the minority as well as majority on the motion being fairly represented. Outside the immediate circle of this speculation, there is but one sentiment on the duty of the Stock Exchange, which from the beginning of the War has invariably manifested the most liberal and patriotic support of the Government and the Public Credit which is, that the Board should wash their hands of this speculation. When Gold was placed upon the official list, no such consequences were apprehended as soon after followed, from both *Bearing* and *Bulling* American Gold Coin. The early damaging effect was supposed to be owing to time sales of Gold at the Exchange. It was therefore deemed proper to put a stop to these sales, by resolution of the Board; but it is now very clearly ascertained that the laudable purpose of this restriction is more than counteracted by certain Banks in the Street and up town, in lending upon Gold, upon narrow margins, notoriously for speculation, at low rates of interest, and in speculating themselves in both Gold and United States Custom-house Notes. Their interest in the latter alone has induced the policy of stimulating Gold, both by lending money upon it and advising the borrowers to operate for a large advance.

Under such a state of things, and desiring very properly to rid the Stock Exchange of the responsibility of this evil, many of the oldest and soundest members of the Board have determined to use their utmost efforts to carry the motion to strike dealings in Gold altogether off the list. It is not pretended that this would arrest outside speculation, but it certainly would acquit the members of the Stock Exchange of their duty to the Public Credit, in its present crisis; a crisis rendered far more imminent than it would otherwise be by these movements. That there is, in one sense, a strong self-interest with many of the Brokers against dispensing with the sales and purchases of Gold, which bring them in a certain amount of commissions outside their ordinary or legitimate business at the Board, is admitted, and this will, no doubt, tend to defeat anything like a unanimous vote on the question, when it finally comes up. But the matter, we have have reason to hope, will be determined on broader principles, and with the just regard to the Public Credit, which all through the present troubles of the Government has invariably characterized the Stock Exchange.

The half-dozen Banks or more, who have gone out of their way to speculate or encourage speculation in Gold, will probably give up the ungracious work in a few days. The sentiment is so general in that direction among their neighbors, that nothing but the opportunity of getting out fairly, but not too precipitately, seems wanting to put an end to the mischief.

The market for money is easier to-day, at 4 @5 ℔ cent. The deposits with the Treasury on 4 ℔ cent. interest reach nearly $800,000. The conversions into United States 6 ℔ cent. Stock amount to $85,000. The Customs Duties about $275,000. The price of Gold this morning opened on the Street at 136½@137, but soon ran down to 134½ ℔ cent. When called at the morning session of the Stock Board, the price was 133@132½ ℔ cent., with sales of $325,000. This sudden reaction then brought forward buyers at 134@135 ℔ cent.; an order from Washington or Baltimore to purchase $800,000 [illegible] 135 being executed at the Second Board. The price finally left off 134½@134¾ ℔ cent., as against 136@136½ yesterday. The Foreign Exchanges continue very unsettled; sales on London, first-class Bankers', at 148@149 ℔ cent.

The Stock Market was generally stronger at both sessions of the Board than yesterday, although a weak temper was shown on the Street early in the morning, before the Board convened. Erie old Shares were the favorites later in the day. They opened at 57½, and went up to 59½ ℔ cent. The Preference Shares advanced to 85½ ℔ cent. New-York Central opened at 106 ℔ cent., a decline from last evening of 1 ℔ cent., but the price went up rapidly to 107@107½ ℔ cent. in the afternoon. The Western Shares were also quite elastic, and most of them closed higher than yesterday. The Government Stocks and Missouri and Tennessee 6 ℔ cents were indifferently supported, speculation being diverted to other departments of the list. United States Custom-house Notes sold as low as 126, and as high as 129½ ℔ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the Share market closed firm, and the General list about as follows, compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	107	107½	Galena	86	86
Erie	58	59	Toledo	71¼	71½
Erie Preferred	84½	85½	Rock Island	81½	82½
Hudson River	69	69½	Missouris	53	54½
Harlem	23½	23½	Tennessees	55	55
Mich. Central	87⅞	88¼	U. S. 5s, 1874	93½	93½
Mich. Southern	43½	44½	U. S. 6s, 1881	104½	104
Mich. Guarant'd	81	83½	U.S. Notes, C. H.	130	129
Illinois Cen.	82¼	82½	Treas. 7.30 ℔ cts.	106	105½
Clev. and Pitts.	30¼	30½	Bills on Lond'n.	150	148½
Pacific Mail	129¾	137½	Gold	136	134½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	103½	Metropolitan	103
Merchants'	102	Grocers	88
Union	104	East River	90
America	116	Nassau	100
Phœnix	105	Shoe and Leather	102
Butchers' and Drovers'	115	Corn Exchange	102
National	97	Continental	92
Merchants' Exchange	90	St. Nicholas	92
State of New-York	96	Marine	110
Commerce	97½	Commonwealth	88
American Exchange	101	Importers' & Traders'	100

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages, showing a further pretty general rise:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc.	106	T. H. & A. secs, Pref.	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	114½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	91
Erie firsts '68	114	Chi. & N. W. firsts	69½
Erie seconds '79	114	Chi. & N. W. seconds	38
Erie thirds, '83	108½	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	80
Erie fourths, '80	101½	Lack. & W. Bonds	105
Erie fifths, '88	98½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	110
Buff., N. Y. & E. lsts, '77	99½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	103½
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	110	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	89
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Mil. & P. du Chien lsts.	102
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	111½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106½
Harlem seconds, '64	104½	Gal. & Chi. lsts ext'd	106½
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103½
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c., '69-'72	111½	N. J. Cen. firsts	107
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ℔ c., '82	114¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. lsts.	105
C. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. firsts	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds.	93½
M. S. 7 ℔ c. seconds	97½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds.	79
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	105	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	107½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Pac. R. Guar. by Mo.	44	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	88½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	105	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72
St. L., A. & T. H. firsts	89	Terre Haute secs. Inc.	60

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $971,490 64; including for Customs, $273,000; payments, $734,577 16; balance, $8,628,032 54.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of September, 1862, were $764,447 70; earnings September, 1861, $515,947 69. Increase, $248,500 01.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 14,351 bbls. Flour, 168 bbls. and 1,037 bags Corn Meal, 125,967 bushels Wheat, 172,327 bushels Corn, 715 bushels Barley, 30,950 bushels Oats, 422 pkgs. Provisions, and 434 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand, at $7 25 for Pots, and $7 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request, to-day, and sales have been made of 2,800 bags Rio at 26c.@27½c.; 465 bags Santos and Skimmings, at 25½c. and 120 bags Maracaibo, on private terms, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less request at 61½c.@62c. for Middlings, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been actively sought after for home use, shipment, and on speculation, and though the market opened heavily, it closed decidedly in favor of sellers. The reported sales since our last add up 28,000 bbls. part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $6 35 @$6 65; poor to choice extra State, at $6 80@$7; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 30@$6 60; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 70@$8 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 35	@$6 65
Extra State	6 80	@ 7 00
Superfine Western	6 30	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 20	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 55	@ 8 75
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 9 25

Southern Flour is in good demand, at advancing prices; sales, 1,850 bbls., at $6 75@$7 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 30@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales to-day, 650 bbls. extra, at $6 80@$8 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 90@$4 60 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 55 for Jersey, $3 85 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and prices have been somewhat unsettled, though closing firmly for really desirable lots, especially of Winter Red. The reported sales since our last comprise 186,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 48@$1 58; Amber Western, at $1 45@$1 46; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 44; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 34@$1 36; Milwaukee Club, at $1 27@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 21@$1 27; Amber State at $1 44@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 138,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 66c.@69c., chiefly at 68c. for shipping Mixed Western; 62c.@66c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@61c. for unsound; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Western, and 72c.@76c. for White do., ℔ bushel. Rye continues in request at 70c.@84c., according to quality, ℔ bushel; sales 9,750 bushels. Oats are in pretty active demand, including Canada, at 56c.@58c.; Western, at 56c.@59c.; and State, at 58c.@60c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues scarce and in good demand; sales, 7,400 bushels State and Canada at $1 15 @$1 25 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 35@$1 40 ℔ bushel.

LUMBER—The demand for Eastern Spruce and Pine has been fair, and prices have been very firm. The receipts both here and at Albany have been light. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The stock on hand is ample for the demand, and is well assorted. The market has been dull during the week, the sales limited and shipments small, as the weather has been unpleasant. Barges for New-York are much wanted at $1 25 ℔ M feet. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the first week in October, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	16,091,000	707	3,571	7,458,000
1861	4,913,393	541	1,800	4,387,000
1862	8,109,800	2,098	2,100	3,788,115

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 7, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	246,852,800	36,028	86,286	[illegible]
1861	122,958,155	27,698	9,004	106,914,350
1862	185,800,679	29,869	108,950	157,076,252

OILS—Have been actively sought after at advancing prices, including Crude Whale at [illegible]; Crude Sperm at $1 40, and Linseed at $1 [illegible] gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has again advanced 25c.@37½c. ℔ bbl., with sales of 9,850 bbls. in lots, at [illegible]@$14 for Mess, and $12 25@$12 37½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 7½c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in brisk request, chiefly for future delivery, at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 2,400 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand and [illegible]; sales 220 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter sells freely, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in lively demand, at 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been made since our last of 2,200 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@11¼c.; Cuba at 9½c.@10½c., and Porto Rico at [illegible]; also 3,650 boxes Havana at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 90,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Blacks continue active and [illegible]. Greens are in moderate request at unchanged figures.

WHISKY—Sales 1,300 bbls. at 35½c.@36c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active [illegible] our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 6d. @3s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¼d. @12½d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ℔ bush.; Cotton and Hops, ½d. ℔ lb.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d., and by steamer 40s. @45s.; Butter and Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; and by steamer at 50s.@60s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, [illegible]; ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12¼d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard [illegible]; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders—Two vessels with Wheat, at 13d.@13½d. ℔ bushel. For London—Flour, at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Money.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Gladiator.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—The Seraglio.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Fauvette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway. The Mischievous Monkey.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tiebell's California.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Lang's Historical Picture of the Reception of the Old Sixty-Ninth Regiment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The forward movement of the Army of the Potomac, promised a few days ago in our special correspondence, has commenced. A portion of the army advanced early yesterday morning and occupied Charlestown, after an artillery fight of about two hours duration with the outer force of the rebels. Gen. McClellan was at Charlestown last night, and the indications were that the place would be held, even at the risk of a general engagement.

We have received important dispatches from our special correspondent with Gen. Sigel's army, which indicate active work in that Department soon. The rebel Gen. Stuart is known to have been at Leesburgh on Monday with his cavalry, but he has since moved away from there, and is now somewhere between the Bull Run Mountain and the Blue Ridge. He was yesterday threatening an attack upon our advance guard, and Gen. Stahl advanced to meet him, with the determination to force him to fight or run. A reconnoissance to Bristow Station has established the fact that there is also a force of rebel cavalry there, while the rebels are busy running trains between Warrenton and Warrenton Junction.

The Washington *Star* of Wednesday says: "In the last forty-eight hours there has been much stir among our troops under Heintzelman and Sigel. All their pickets and guards have been doubled, and all their troops have been held in readiness for instant and active operations. The fact that Stuart's cavalry recrossed the river a day or two since, at a point sufficiently near to us to admit of a night's damaging dash upon somebody or something in the immediate vicinity of Washington, Georgetown or Alexandria, doubtless caused this necessary precaution immediately around us. A rumor prevails in the vicinity of Centreville, which again alleges that Joe Johnston is advancing toward Manassas, from the other side of the Rapidan, with a force variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. While we have no idea that Jeff. Davis has any such force in that quarter, it is highly probable that he is sending all he has there in the direction of Manassas, to occupy the attention of Heintzelman and Sigel while Lee falls back. If any considerable rebel force is moving in this direction from Gordonsville and the Rapidan, it must be to the end we mention above. Our troops at and in advance of Centreville are certainly so on their guard, as that no rebel movement can damage them. Nor do we believe that it will for a day delay active cooperation on the part of Heintzelman and Sigel with whatever the Army of the Potomac may just now have in hand."

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 7th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Potomac*. The news is not specially important. Our correspondent announces that Gen. Butler had gone to Pensacola, where he intended to remain for a short period. The cause of his visit is not stated, but it probably has connection with the expeditions fitting out in his Department. A party of guerrillas in the vicinity of Donaldsonville had fired upon some transports on the Mississippi, but were dispersed by the gunboats. Lieut. Swasey, of the *Sciota*, was killed in the encounter, and his body was brought to this city on board the *Potomac*. During the week ending Sept. 27, the United States Relief Commission distributed provisions to 30,420 persons in New-Orleans.

Albert S. Ashmead, Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Chambersburg, makes the following statement regarding the quantity of stores at that point when the rebels under Stuart entered the town: "There were but two hundred suits of United States uniforms on hand, being the balance of a lot which had been sent here for distribution among the hospital patients, besides about fifty articles of condemned clothing; but even these latter the rebels were glad to exchange for their own still worse ones. They destroyed four hundred and sixty-eight boxes of *Confederate* ammunition, which had been previously captured by our forces from Gen. Longstreet's train; but this was almost worthless, as was evidenced by the fact of the little damage made by its explosion. From the time that I got word that the rebels were approaching until they entered the town was but an hour. And, even in that short interval, I obtained the services of a number of men to remove the articles into the cars, but the railroad company could not furnish me with cars. I secured the safety of my papers, horses and mules, and remained in town and witnessed their entrance and departure, without removing my uniform, or being captured or paroled. There were, probably, [illegible] hundred muskets, two hundred sabres, four hundred pistols, and a lot of accoutrements belonging to the State, which were also taken or destroyed."

A Harrisburgh correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* mentions the following facts to show how the Confederates were so skillfully piloted through Pennsylvania: It appears now that the guides who piloted the rebels so safely through our State during the recent raid were Pennsylvanians, Breckinridge Democrats, and notorious rascals. Their names are Logan, Wilson, Sims and Brien. The latter is believed to be the man who apprehended Cook, of John Brown's "Army of Invasion." These traitors have been in Franklin County for seventeen years, where they have prospered, and being minutely acquainted with every road and by-path of the region, could easily pioneer the rebels in any direction. It is said that they sought an interview with Hampton, and cheerfully volunteered their services. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was for a long time in command of Carlisle Barracks when in the service of the United States, and several of his field officers were stationed there at different times, so that these rebels were probably as familiar with the country through they passed recently as they were with the topography of their own States.

Gen. Curtis, at St. Louis, has received papers and dispatches from Little Rock, Ark., up to the 6th inst. They state Holmes to be at that place with considerable force; Hindman at Duvall's Bluff, on White River, while Parsons was moving north toward Missouri, with several thousand men, probably to join Steen and McBride, the latter being either near Pocahontas or moving upon Pilot Knob. Abundant preparation is being made for these parties. Gen. Steel's and Osterhaus' Divisions of the National army are moving, and Gen. Carr remains at Helena with two divisions to guard that point. The army of the frontier, under Gen. Schofield, is at Cassville and vicinity, and the enemy has retreated beyond the Missouri line. Telegraphic communication is complete to Cassville, and Gen. Curtis is using the wire direct to Gen. Schofield's tent. All the troops are in good health and spirits.

Southern dates of the 9th, by way of Grenada and Memphis, have nothing new in relation to the late battles or army movements. The Grenada *Appeal* fears that immense armies will be hurled *at once into Mississippi and sweep the State*. It thinks Bragg's defeat probable, and urges the State authorities *to assemble* the entire militia force to meet the marauders. It admits a rebel *loss of five thousand in the late battles*. Guerrillas are actively engaged near Memphis burning cotton on its way thither. Col. John Forsyth, of Mobile, reported killed, is not dead, but a prisoner on parole.

GENERAL NEWS.

The French steam frigate *Massena*, now at this port, brings advices from Mexico to the 26th ult. Gen. Forey arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d. It is understood that, in addition to his military command, the General is intrusted with diplomatic powers superior to those of Saligny, who is suspected of being too much mixed in Mexican politics. No fighting had taken place, with the exception of a few guerrilla skirmishes.

The summing up of the Real murder trial was concluded in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and the case was given to the jury under the charge of the Court at 4½ P. M. At 10 o'clock they had not agreed upon a verdict, and there was every prospect of their remaining together all night.

The Bishops and Delegates composing the General Episcopal Convention now assembled in this City, visited the Institutons under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections. Hon. Simeon Draper, Chairman of the Commission, accompanied his distinguished guests from Bellevue Hospital to the Islands, making a complete circuit of all the institutions. At the Almshouse Bishop Potter confirmed, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, eleven of the pauper inmates. At the residence of the Warden of the Penitentiary, a collation was provided, and brief addresses were made by Bishop Potter, of this Diocese; Bishop Burgess, of Maine; Rev. Dr. Vinton and Hon. Simeon Draper. Unfortunately, the weather did not favor this excursion, but the day was instructively spent.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. A petition was received and referred from "up-town residents," who despair of being accommodated by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, to permit the Sixth-avenue Company to run a track through Fifty-ninth-street, run their cars over the track of the former Company as far as seventy-second-street; continue the track to Eighty-fifth-street, (where the grade terminates,) across this street to Sixth-avenue, and thence to Harlem River. In answer to an inquiry, the Corporation Counsel reported that persons were laying rails in Seventh-avenue and other streets on the authority of a legislative enactment, and, as he was informed, "a license, or some other writing, from the Croton Aqueduct Board or some member of that Board." If this permission had been given, Mr. Trotter said, the party granting it should be impeached. Surprise was expressed that Mr. Bronson had not given an opinion in the matter. A resolution was adopted, however, instructing him to resist the laying of rails in the *City without the consent of the Common Council*. In respect to the removal of the rails of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, Mr. Bronson reported that a temporary, and recently a perpetual injunction had been obtained by John Englis, a bondholder; demurrer to his complaint had been made, and the question is to be argued next week at Hempstead, Queens County. The resolution from the Aldermen, continuing the bounty till *the time of the draft*, was adopted with an amendment allowing $25 each to nine months' men. The new Family Aid and Fractional Currency Ordinance was discussed and finally referred to a Joint Special Committee. The resolution to appoint a Claim Agent, to obtain pay, pensions, &c., for soldiers and their families, without charge to them, and at a salary of $3,000 per annum, was referred. Mr. Orton was astonished that the citizens had not formed societies and raised means for this purpose. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The department of West Tennessee includes all the territory of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River, and also Cairo, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. The department is under the command of Major-Gen. U. S. Grant. Gen. Grant has divided his department into four districts, as follows: 1. The District of Corinth, commanded by Major-Gen. Rosecrans. 2. The District of Jackson, commanded by Major-Gen. Ord. 3. The District of Memphis, commanded by Major-Gen. Sherman. 4. The District of Columbus, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Quimby. Gen. Grant has fixed his headquarters for the present at Jackson.

The Washington *Star* learns that since Pope fell back on Washington ten thousand horses have been supplied to the Army of the Potomac, though more are still required. This fact demonstrates *the tremendous consumption of horse-flesh* in carrying on the war. The *Star* is assured that the Quartermaster's Department has no fixed price which it pays for army horses, and is buying all that are offered at fair prices. As it has not yet obtained all that are pressingly required, it is to be hoped that the offers on the part of the dealers in army horses may be quickly and considerably increased.

The City Council of New-Brunswick, N. J., has taken the preliminary measures toward issuing $20,000 worth of shinplasters for the convenience of the people. As the cost of preparing this amount is likely to be $1,540, it is a question whether the Council will not determine to wait for the postal currency.

The Stock Market was firm yesterday, with a strong demand for the New-York and Western Railways. Gold fluctuated from 137 down to 132¾, and up again to 134¼@¾ per cent.

The fluctuations in Gold and Exchange yesterday disturbed the market for Breadstuffs, which opened heavily, but closed decidedly in favor of sellers. Cotton was less sought after. A fair business was transacted in Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Tallow, Hay, Hops, Wool, Hides and Leather. Pork, Lard, Bacon and Oils, were quite active at advanced rates. Beef, Rice, Hemp, Laths, Seeds, Fish and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. The freight market exhibited less activity.

Slavery as Conserved by War.—A recent Richmond paper, in speaking of the devastation caused to the State of Virginia by the invasion of the National armies, declares that 30,000 slaves have been lost to their owners. In the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, so many have not been lost, but probably half the number. In South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, we may safely assume that half as many more have been released from bondage. These calculations give a grand total of 60,000 slaves wholly lost to Southern masters by reason of the war. These slaves, at a valuation of $500 each, represent a wealth of *thirty millions of dollars*.

But during all the time when these losses were occurring, our Government was not making emancipation a specialty, but quite the reverse. Gen. Halleck's order kept slaves in the West wholly out of our lines, and in the East the policy of our Generals was sufficiently dubious to render the Union camps a doubtful place of refuge to the fleeing contraband.

But, if thirty million dollars' worth of slaves were lost, in one year, under a conservative system of war, what may we expect when the President's new policy is fairly at work? The rebels say they will fight till they "get their rights," and among these rights at present is property in slaves. If they are pleased with the auspicious prospects of the war, as it affects their property as well as independence then we conclude that so complacent a people never before risked their lives and property on the wager of battle.

"Let Them Go."

Take Richmond, and then, if they insist, let them go, argues Prince John, next to Mr. Seymour, the principal speaker at the Ratification Meeting. And yet these same leaders affect indignation when their loyalty is questioned. They seem to take it for granted that the people have *neither the wit to discern, nor the spirit to resent*. In ordinary times, such presumption *would be incredible*. But when rebels are so monstrously infatuated, it is not strange that rebel sympathizers should also display uncommon folly. Nobody can be deceived in the meaning of this speech. If we are to let the rebels go, *after* taking Richmond, why not before? What care we for Richmond, but as a vantage ground *against* the rebellion? Why spend blood and treasure in gaining the rebel Capital, if, when gained, we are to give the Confederacy option whether to keep its power or not? No man in his senses can believe that our encampment on Shockoe Hill would make the rebel leaders love us better than before. It would only humiliate and embitter. If *option* is to be the word, it had better be spoken on the Potomac. In either case it is certain that the rebel managers would not for an instant entertain the idea of returning to the Union. They know full well that such return would be their political annihilation. Every calculation and every instinct would impel them to stick to the Confederacy. Rebel option means national disunion—nothing more or less. Mr. Van Buren's exhortation to "let them go *if*," is simply an exhortation to let them go *anyhow*. The locality where the alternative is presented is nothing. Whether at Washington, or Richmond, or Charleston, or New-Orleans, the offer would amount to a recognition of Confederate independence. It would give the rebels all they ask for. We say then that it is absurd for these men to protest adhesion to the war. Follow their counsel, and there is nothing left to fight for. It is just as absurd for them to claim loyalty. This language rivets and clinches every charge of disloyalty.

We tell these factionists that they are known. There is treason on their brow, as plain as if a C. S. brand had burned it there. No man can talk peace at this juncture, directly or indirectly, and be true to his country. No person can hold out to the rebels the hope of a settlement at this point, or at that point, or at any point this side of absolute submission to the old Constitution, without complicity with the rebels. The great body of the people perfectly well understand that there can be no concession that is not secession, and that secession is treason. They are thoroughly pervaded, too, with the sense that the treason must either be crushed, or it must prevail; that it must either be subjected to authority, or it must overthrow authority. Thus they have responded with such fervent spirit to the call of the President for a new army. They are now sending forth six hundred thousand of their brothers and sons for the express purpose of giving the death-stroke to the rebellion; not to parley with it, not to conciliate it, not even to hurt and cripple it, but to smite it down, and utterly exterminate it. That is what the people mean. It is this public spirit, and no other, that surcharges loyal hearts, the wide land through. The cravens that would shrink at this crisis, the recreants that would stop to calculate whether further war against rebellion will pay, or whether it will be best to give secession leave to go, will find themselves, in the day the people move, but chaff before the whirlwind. Their little devices will not avail them. Their puny protestations of loyalty will meet contempt only.

They may as well set their house in order at once. Our people are as resolute to carry *this war faithfully through as any people in* the land, and as profoundly determined to accept no result but the complete restoration of the nation's unity. It is safe to say that no State has derived such transcendent advantage from the Union as the Empire State, and that none has such measureless interests bound up in its maintenance. There is no effort it will not put forth, and no sacrifices it will not make, to save our nationality. It is the last spot in the North where Secessionists can gain popular favor—the last spot where the cry, "Let them go," can be raised with success. November will show this.

Union Conditional and Unconditional.—The Boston *Courier* of Tuesday invents or reports a conversation supposed to have been held on board of a Sound steamer, between some Down-Easter of an "inquiring mind" and a paroled Louisiana prisoner from Antietam, in which conversation the captive rebel is described as declaring that the election of Seymour in New-York and of other Democrats throughout the North would bring the rebel cause to immediate ruin. A Democratic victory at the North, this astute rebel is made to say, would give such tremendous force to the Union sentiment at the South that thousands of rebel soldiers would throw down their arms, refuse to fight any longer, and go home to await the peaceful restoration of the "good old times."

Now it is possible that a paroled prisoner from Antietam—"himself a determined rebel"—may have said all this, for the Southerners generally are skillful politicians, and the *Courier's* captive being deprived of the chance of slaying the Yankees with his sword, may have thought it patriotic to seize upon the chance of wounding them with his tongue.

But it is important that the misrepresentations, of which this legend is a specimen, should not gain ground among the Northern people. It is important that the Northern people should clearly understand their true position relatively to the South, and that they should realize the solemn fact that the one point of interest to the South in our pending elections will be the evidence which those elections shall afford of the union or the division of the North in regard to the *unconditional prosecution of the war*. The President's proclamation of emancipation has not introduced any new element into the contest; it has simply announced the final development of an issue imminent in the contest from the hour of its commencement. A Democratic victory will be, in substance, a verdict given against the presidential proclamation, and therefore by direct implication against the prosecution of the war itself. This will be its whole meaning, and for the rebels its only interest. "Vote the Democratic ticket," cry the supporters of that ticket, and signify to the South that you mean to fight only for the Union." But this is precisely what the South is fighting *against, has fought against, and will fight* against to the end of its money and its men. The South fights against the Union unconditionally—*it fights just as sternly against* a Union protecting Slavery, as against a Union abolishing Slavery. If the North meets it in the field with a conditional support of a conditional Union, is it not plain to the meanest capacity that a time must come when the condition being no longer practicable, the North must retire from the contest?

The South, at least, is clear-headed enough to see the contest in this its genuine light, and the triumph of the Democratic Party must inevitably cheer the Southern temper with the hope of a conquered peace and of Southern independence.

Don Pacifico Abroad.

We have the pleasure to announce to our readers, to-day, the perfect safety of the Union. The existing war can last, at the furthest, but a week or two longer. The seceding States are about to return to our arms, under a general amnesty, guaranteed by the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey. Mr. Lincoln has made arrangements to abdicate in favor of Mr. Buchanan, who has consented, for this time only, to make a positively last appearance upon the political stage.

For all these mercies we are indebted to the energetic patriotism of a distinguished American, hitherto unknown to fame, but henceforth dear to the heart of civilization, and of Colorado Territory, in which he resides when he is at home, if, indeed, a man of heart so large can be properly said to be at home in one place rather than in another.

Mr. Wm. Cornell Jewett, as some of our readers may remember, recently published in the *Evening Express*, of this City, a highly interesting and important letter, in which he informed the world and the rest of mankind that he had just visited Wheatland, and that he was on the point of visiting Europe. He told us that Mr. Buchanan was well, as also that the sage of Lancaster, laying his hand upon his heart, or at least upon his watch-pocket, had protested to Mr. Wm. Cornell Jewett his entire irresponsibility for anything that had ever happened at any time and to any body.

Mr. Wm. Cornell Jewett furthermore told us that, inspired by his communion with this immaculate old man, he was upon the point of sailing at once for Europe, there to intervene and put an end to our cruel civil war. Let us confess that when we read Mr. Wm. Cornell Jewett's proclamation of this his intention, we didn't believe he would execute it. We thought he was poking fun at us in our misfortunes. We looked upon him as a heartless quiz. We had no more faith in him than Mr. Sumner has in Geo. Francis Train, or George Wilkes in Gen. McClellan.

We were wrong. Wm. Cornell Jewett has really gone to Europe, and to Morley's Hotel. We don't wish to injure Mr. Morley's business, for he keeps a very decent house, but the fact is as we state it, Wm. Cornell Jewett really dates from that well known resort of wandering Americans, a little note addressed by him to his friends, the "Governments of Europe." He does not ask "the Governments" to dine with him, which they would no doubt be glad to do; but he solemnly adjures them to mind what he has to say, and then says it—and a very remarkable saying it is.

"*If you please,*" *says W. C. J. to the Gov*ernments, "you must step in and put a stop to this little war in America. I have left America and Colorado Territory to make you do this, and if you don't do it I shan't care about going home again." Of course "the Governments" will do what W. C. J. requires. He gives them the most cogent reasons in the world for doing it. Hear him:

"Let it be remembered the rebellion is not a failure of American institutions, nor a war against the basis of our Government—the right of the people to govern; that, unlike all rebellions, it has a local cause in a sentiment, noble in its integrity of purpose, blind in its premature application, at variance with constitutional and State slave rights; that, outside of the want of constitutional provision, secession under the present state of affairs is impossible from the powerless position of foreign Governments to recognize the Southern Confederacy without the recognition first of the parent Government; that the Southern people are not, at heart, against the Union, nor the people of the loyal States simply opposing a deemed invasion of their soil, under a secret under-current policy to destroy the institution of Slavery, which they would, I believe, surrender for European recognition, or, in the absence of coercion, to a just-ruling Northern sentiment as to their constitutional rights, for peace; that neither the people of the loyal States nor the army are opposed to Slavery as connected with the war."

Do you suppose that any "Government" which is fit to be a Government, can read this, and resist the author? The matter is made so plain that any "Government" must be an ass not to understand it, and a tiger not to be touched by so lucid a picture of national woes, and their remedy. It really was almost superfluous for W. C. J. to reinforce his appeal with this further reference to authority:

"In defence of this view, I quote the sound and timely opinion of Ex-President Buchanan—"Foreign interference is desirable in preserving the Union." The foresight of Ex-President Fillmore—"A convention is the only means for a final adjustment of the national difficulties."

Here we take issue with Fillmore, Buchanan and W. C. J. Neither "foreign interference," nor a "Convention," is the only means for the final adjustment of our "national difficulties." Jewett is that only means. Let "the Governments" advise Jewett to come home and hold a Convention of one in the Park. Before he shall have met three times, the whole thing will be ended, our armies disbanded, our feuds appeased, and the Union as Jewett justly remarks, "identified in the progress of the world."

Revolutions are wonderful things, but a fool is always more wonderful than any revolution. On the whole, we regard Jewett as the culmination of the great Southern rebellion.

The Black Flag vs. Better Feeling.

A few weeks ago, when the President's Emancipation Proclamation was first promulgated, the rebel Congress was profoundly agitated. Violent philippics were hurled against the people of the North—threats of an exterminating war were freely indulged in—and the usual alarming apparition of a "black flag," with death's head and cross-bones painted in ghostly white upon it, flashed before our faces. Who of all the loyal millions of the loyal States would be spared, if the South, justly inflamed by the President's edict, *should declare a war of extermination against* us, and henceforth "give no quarter?" The Virginia Legislature, then in session, sympathized with this frenzy, and forthwith prepared to utter a decree that no person in that State should be held to have committed a crime who might kill soldier or citizen engaged in carrying out the President's Proclamation.

We have not watched the further action of the Confederates very closely on this exciting and "exasperating" subject, because we have lacked the Richmond papers, in which Confederate history is written. We know, however, that the Richmond *Whig*, in publishing what we have recited, promised the world the immediate inauguration of a war of unspeakable horrors, "for," said the *Whig*, "after the promulgation of the President's policy, the Confederates can hold no terms with the North."

So much for the first intimations of what the rebels *would do* on account of the Emancipation edict. The record of what they *have done* since the Proclamation was known among them, is in astounding contrast with their bloody programme.

First, we find the rebel Government exhibiting extraordinary industry and unimpeachable suavity in the paroling and returning of Union prisoners in their hands. Many who have suffered for six months in dungeons, are finding liberty at last.

Second, *Col. Wood, Keeper of Capitol* Prison at Washington, who was at Richmond a few days ago, effecting exchanges of prisoners, was taken with respectful ceremony on a tour of inspection through a Richmond prison-house, and his complimentary comments on its condition made public, with manifest pride and complacency. On the 9th inst., when Gen. Buell's army, marching out of Louisville in pursuit of Bragg, came up, near Salt River, with a portion of the enemy, the rebel officer gravely sent in a flag of truce, asking "a suspension of hostilities until they should hear the result of the *mission of the Peace Commissioners*, whom the Confederate Government was about to send to Washington!" Last week, when Gen. Negley, at Nashville, applied to the guerrilla chief at Gallatin, for a safe conduct through his lines of over two hundred sick and wounded prisoners that he was desirous of sending North, the rebel officer not only granted the request promptly, but sent forward a party of his own men ahead of the Union train, to have bread baked for them each day in advance!

All these events have occurred since the "black flag" was threatened. We are heartily glad to record them. We do not impute them to any motive derogatory to Southern courage or chivalry. On the contrary, we prefer to attribute them to the redeeming virtues of good feeling and humanity which are at the bottom of the hearts, we hope, of all American people. They are evidences, we think, of the subsidence of passion in the South, which not even the President's proclamation can reinflame. May we not hope that if in a state of war such amenities can exist, a restored Union is not impossible, even with Slavery perished, as it ought to perish, in every land of light and nominal freedom.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Blockade—A Skirmish With a Rebel Battery at Wilmington, N. C.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The gunboat *Wyandotte* arrived here yesterday, and was placed as the blockading boat, her duties being to board all vessels coming in or going out of the Roads, and to see that their passes are correct.

The steamer *Guide* arrived here this morning from Baltimore, and leaves this evening for Beaufort, N. C.

The United States gunboat *Mahaska*, from off Wilmington, N. C., came into the Roads this morning. She experienced very heavy weather, and lost one man overboard while securing an anchor. She reports that just before leaving Wilmington, the rebels opened fire from field-pieces on shore on the gunboat *Maratanza*, killing a Master's Mate, one sailor, and wounding five men, two mortally. The *Mahaska* immediately opened on the rebels, who subsequently retired, although they were out of range of the *Mahaska's* guns.

One hundred and ninety rebel prisoners arrived here on the Baltimore boat this morning from Fort McHenry. They are mostly wounded, and will be taken to Aiken's Landing this afternoon.

The frigate *Minnesota* will leave Newport's News to-morrow for some more important station.

The rear portion of the buildings of the Hygeia Hotel are nearly all demolished. The main and front portion, being on lower ground, and consequently out of obstructing range of the guns of the fortress, will probably be allowed to remain.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 16.

WHY THE ARMY HAS NOT MOVED.

Adjutant-Gen. Thomas is reported, to-day, as having explained the late inactivity of the Army of the Potomac, by saying that it was waiting for shoes for the soldiers.

THE ELECTION NEWS.

The news from the late elections has caused a feeling of disappointment and despondency among the friends of the administration; but the results are regarded by many as a rebuke of hesitation and timidity of the Government and as an admonition that the sword must at once be drawn in earnest and the scabbard thrown away.

Reliable advices from the West give the Democrats thirteen out of the nineteen representatives in Ohio, and the State ticket. Vallandigham, Gurley and Groesbeck are defeated. They also give the Democrats Indiana, and gain of one Congressman.

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. Fremont expects soon to be in Washington, preliminary to his assignment to an important command in the Southwest.

GEN. MORGAN.

The statement published nearly a week since in the Washington dispatches of one of your contemporaries, that Gen. Morgan had been suspended from his command on account of his retreat from Cumberland Gap, is believed by the Secretary of War to be untrue, as nothing of the kind is known in his Department.

GEN. MARTINDALE.

In the case of Gen. Martindale, no witnesses except Gen. Butterfield have been examined, and the Court stands adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow for want of witnesses for the prosecution.

SECRETARY CHASE AND THE BANKERS.

The report that a deputation of New-York bankers had come to Washington to consult with Secretary Chase as to the best means of preventing the further *appreciation* of gold, is entirely without foundation.

GEN. POPE AND THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The exasperation of the people of Minnesota against the Indians in consequence of their late depredations and murders in that State, is so violent, that they insist on the extermination of the hostile tribes. With a view of punishing the guilty and protecting the innocent, Gen. Pope has taken about fifteen hundred of the Sioux to St. Paul, where, it is understood, that he proposes to dispense justice without the troublesome preliminaries of legal trial. But as the Government has not decided to adopt the "short shrift" policy; and as the continued support of a small army of savage prisoners must necessarily draw heavily on the commissary stores of the Department, an effort will immediately be made to effect a permanent settlement of the difficulties in such a way as to punish the actually guilty and secure the innocent against the unjustified vengeance of the community. It is with this purpose that Judge Usher, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, goes to Minnesota.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

A New-York gentleman, who spoke freely to Gen. Halleck, a few evenings since, on the subject of the injustice done in his first letter declining to reaccept the services of certain New-York State militia regiments, on the ground that they had returned home once before at a critical time, though asked to remain, received an explanation substantially as follows: The General-in-Chief, on receiving the offer of the regiments in question to return, was not aware under what circumstances they had then recently left Washington, as he had never been consulted, nor had any order for their being mustered out passed through his hands. On receiving their offer to return, therefore, he at once laid the matter before the Secretary of War, who substantially told him that he had never given any order sending them back; that, on the *contrary*, it had been his earnest wish, expressed to several of their commanding officers, that they should remain until a sufficient force of the new volunteer levies had arrived to replace them; and on these premises, the Secretary naturally arrived at the conclusion, as no order, that he or Gen. Halleck knew of, had been given relieving them, that the militia regiments must have insisted on going home without authority at the expiration of the term for which they had been sworn in. On these representations, Gen. Halleck sent the communication declining to reaccept their services; and it was not until the just indignation of the regiments found expression through the journals of the day, that a peremptory order sending them home, and directing that they be mustered out of service on the expiration of their three-months' term, was found mixed up with the archives of the Adjutant-*General's Department*. *This order, it seems, was re*garded as one of mere routine, and as such had never been submitted either to the Secretary of War or General-in-Chief, but had been issued by the Adjutant-General in the ordinary course of routine business. Immediately upon seeing this, Gen. Halleck wrote to Mr. Aspinwall a letter fully exonerating the New-York regiments, but in which he was prevented from fully explaining his own position by a desire not to involve others in the origin of a mistake for which he himself had been, though unjustly, held responsible. As a matter of course, most of the routine or merely formal business of the Adjutant-General's Department is transacted without special consultation with the Secretary of War or General-in-Chief, in whose names all orders are issued; and the trouble in this case has arisen exclusively from the error of the Adjutant-General in regarding an order sending home half-a-dozen brave and well-disciplined regiments at a critical moment, as an order-of-course—a thing not worth troubling the higher military authorities about. The present organization of the Adjutant-General's Department is defective—the same officer now receiving orders both from the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, thus producing constant confusion, and exposing the service to contradictory orders and information. For this admitted evil, it is to be hoped that Congress at its next session will provide a remedy by a thorough reorganization of the whole Department.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Senator Pomeroy has returned, and is sanguine in regard to the success of his Colonization enterprise. He believes that he shall found a colony at or near the very spot originally contemplated.

Ambrose W. Thompson is also here, supposed to be *on the same business*.

THE DRAFT IN LOWER MARYLAND.

The draft in St. Charles, St. Mary's and another of the Southern Maryland Counties did not take place on Wednesday, on account of the incompleteness of the enrollment. In Prince George's County, however, it was executed, and without the occurrence of any serious disturbance—the latter fact, probably, being due to the precaution taken by the Government of stationing troops at different points there to preserve order.

DECISIONS BY COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that when a person resides in the same district where he has property subject to taxation, although his office be in another district, the tax must be assessed and collected in the district in which the property is situated.

Also, if a manufacturer, living in a district where a portion of his books are kept for selling, shipping, and consigning the manufactures, has a counting-room, factory or store, in another district, where the operatives and others are supplied with stores, and invoices are made and kept of the productions of said factory, then the tax must be assessed and collected in the district where the factory is situated. If the selling-house is really the property of the manufacturer, the goods may be removed to the salesroom and the tax paid where sold; but if the selling is a commission business, conducted by a different party, the tax must be paid when the goods are removed from the factory.

COL. BERDAN TO BE PROMOTED.

Many prominent New Yorkers, and others, are now actively pressing upon the President and Secretary of War the propriety of appointing Col. Berdan, [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] our service, [illegible]. Col. Berdan is rapidly convalescing from the effects of the injuries received on the Peninsula, and it is thought will be ready to resume command in a few days.

GEN. STONEMAN NOT TO BLAME.

A statement in the Washington dispatch of one of your contemporaries does great injustice to Gen. Stoneman, now commanding Kearny's Division, and stationed at Poolesville, Md. We have it from disinterested gentlemen, who know the facts, that Gen. McClellan's dispatch did not reach Gen. Stoneman until about half an hour after the firing was heard from Gen. Pleasanton; and that no information had been previously given him of Stuart's movements on his return. Gen. Stoneman's force is small at best, and has been distributed, on picket duty, along a line of over thirty miles. He had sent a special order to Gen. Robinson, advancing from Rockville with a Brigade, to hasten to Poolesville, but the latter did not arrive until after Stuart had escaped.

Had Gen. McClellan sent his dispatch by a special messenger, instead of trusting it to a wire likely to be cut, it would have been more likely to reach its destination; and, as the case stands, would probably have arrived in time to enable Gen. Stoneman to participate in the rebel hunt.

STRAGGLING.

Officers present at the battle of Antietam, state that not less than 15,000 of our soldiers dropped out of the ranks and fell to the rear, while the columns were advancing on the enemy.

It is to be hoped that the President will not longer, through a mistaken clemency, which is unjust to the brave men who bear the brunt of our battles, withhold his assent to the proposed order of the War Department, which will give to all commissioned officers the right to cut or shoot down any cowards who may be found leaving the ranks while in face of the enemy.

SECRETARY CHASE ON DUTY.

Secretary Chase has so far recovered from his late indisposition that he was able to be at the Department to-day on the execution of his official duties.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM STUART.

The great rebel freebooter, in his late enterprise into the North, narrowly missed fourteen hundred fat cattle, destined to supply beef for the National Commissaries, and which would have made a welcome addition to his spoils for the replenishment of the Loudon larder of Lee's army. They were en route from Pennsylvania, and Stuart passed within a mile or two of the drove as he was on his way back to Virginia.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR MUTILATED SOLDIERS.

Medical Director Abbott has issued an order directing that such patients as have suffered amputation of the leg shall, as soon as able, be removed to St. Elizabeth Hospital, opposite the Navy-yard, where they will be supplied with artificial limbs.

PATRIOTIC CHARITY.

The employees in the Washington Navy-yard have donated nearly $1,000 for the relief of families of volunteers from this District.

CAPT. ROGERS.

Capt. C. P. R. Rogers, commander of the United States frigate *Wabash*, is in the city.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 16.

THE DEPRECIATION OF PAPER MONEY.

The depreciation of paper money is inconveniently felt by the Government in its transactions, including the difference in exchange to pay the Navy and civil expenses distant from points where the United States notes can be made available.

From a similar cause many contractors will be involved in heavy losses, if not bankruptcy, owing to the largely increased prices of the articles which they have obligated themselves to furnish. Already, it is said, they will apply to Congress for relief.

A RESERVE CORPS.

The subject of always having a large and efficient reserve corps is popular in military circles, and among the suggestions is one that it should be placed under the Military Governorship of the District of Columbia, in connection with the reconstruction and organization of the troops constantly arriving from the several States.

THE REBEL EARTHWORKS ON THE POTOMAC DESTROYED.

All the old rebel earthworks on the Potomac River have been destroyed or rendered useless. During the period in which the gunboats were engaged in the work at Cockpit Point, the rebels, in squads of cavalry, with four field-pieces, made their appearance; but a few shells thrown among them deterred them from making an attack.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S CAVALRY.

The *Star* of this afternoon, says:

"We are sure from information, on which we can rely, that after reaching Leesburgh on Sunday morning last, the rebel Stuart halted his force there, between 2,500 and 3,000 cavalry, with three pieces of artillery, until near noon of the next day. Meantime, a considerable force of the enemy, consisting of infantry and artillery, approached within supporting distance of Stuart, coming down the Winchester turnpike. Lee's idea evidently was that a dash would be made with a small force from this vicinity upon Stuart at Leesburgh, expecting that he was there entirely unsupported. Due care was, however, taken by Stuart to move off for Winchester ere a lapse of time sufficient for a considerable force from this vicinity to get up to him."

ANOTHER REVIEW.

The Second Brigade of Casey's Division were reviewed this afternoon by Gen. Casey. They acquitted themselves unusually well for new recruits, and did credit to the instruction of their officers and the skill of the accomplished tactician who has them in command.

PROMOTION OF COL. BARLOW.

Col. Francis C. Barlow, of the Sixty-first New-York Regiment, has been appointed Brigadier-General for, to quote from the official notice of his promotion, "distinguished conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks." Gen. Barlow was severely wounded at Antietam, and now lies in a delicate condition in New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Order No. 142 from the Adjutant-General's office announces so much of General Orders as dismisses Surgeon Edward B. Dalton, of the Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, revoked.

Major J. C. Austin, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, heretofore dismissed from the service, is reinstated.

Commander Downs has been ordered to the *Nahant*.

By direction of the President, Capt. Charles H. Webber, First Regiment Artillery, is dismissed the service of the United States.

So much of General Orders No. 125 as dismisses Lieut. Wm. Warren, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, revoked.

The Real Case.

The trial of Mrs. Real has occupied seven days, and at midnight of yesterday was not yet concluded. A report of yesterday's proceedings is given on the second page. The case was given to the jury at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, and the universal impression was that a verdict of acquittal would be brought in in fifteen minutes. Time wore on, and the long hours of the night were reached, when Judge Barnard instructed the Sheriff, that in case of a non-conclusion at 10 o'clock Mrs. Real should be remanded to the Tombs. Mrs. Real spent the evening in the rooms of the District-Attorney, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, who were determined to remain with her to the end. She was perfectly calm outwardly, but gave occasional tokens of great mental anxiety. At [illegible] P. M., under charge of the Deputy Sheriff, she was [illegible] to the Tombs.

At 11¼ P. M., the jury, under charge of officers E. J. Knight, Kimball and Purdy, were locked up in the Supreme Court Chambers, and every one else was ordered off.

The feeling of the outsiders tallied with that of those whose experience entitled them to predict—that either an acquittal, a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, or a non-agreement would be the result.

The second-named involves a fine of from one cent to $1,000, and an imprisonment of one day or two years in the discretion of the Court.

A non-agreement leaves a new trial optional with the District-Attorney, and the question as to amount of bail is in the hands of the Court, which is guided more or less by the determination of the District Attorney.

The Court will reassemble to-day at 10 A. M., to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL.—The Jeffersonian Democracy, of the Fifth Congressional District, last night nominated Michael Corcoran as the candidate for that District.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

THE SITUATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Arrival of Gen. Forey—He is Intrusted with Diplomatic Powers and Supersedes Saligny.

By the steam frigate *Massena*, which arrived at quarantine Wednesday, we have news from Vera Cruz up to the 28th of September, a week later.

At that date the vomito had materially decreased, and hopes of a comparatively healthier season were entertained. The arrivals of the French soldiers were progressing slowly, sixteen thousand only having landed at Vera Cruz when the *Massena* left. It was said that the expedition, on account of unexampled delays, would not leave Orizaba before the end of October.

Some slight *guerrilla* skirmishes had taken place at Rancho Techaria, seven miles from Vera Cruz, without casualties on either side. Heavy rains had converted the roads into impassable streams, and rendered communication almost impracticable.

The most important news brought by the French frigate is the arrival of Gen. Forey at Vera Cruz on the 22d of September. In addition to his rank of military commander, the General is entrusted with diplomatic powers superior to those exercised by the French Minister, Senor de Saligny, who, although retaining his place still, will be, diplomatically speaking, subordinate to Gen. Forey. This has been done, it is said, to satisfy public opinion, which, right or wrong, suspects de Saligny of having a personal interest in Mexican politics.

The rumor at Vera Cruz was, that after the death of Gen. Zaragossa, the Mexican army had disbanded, and organized into small guerrilla parties, overrunning the country in every direction.

The *Massena* has come to New-York to take provisions, and will leave this city for Vera Cruz in a few days.

THE DRAFT.

Meeting of the Surgeons Under the Order.

The Surgeons appointed to act under the Commissioners of the Draft in this City, assembled last evening at the Central Office, No. 82 Broadway, to receive from Gen. Anthon instructions relative to the course to be pursued by them in reference to exemptions.

The General, not having received a copy of official instructions from headquarters, could merely communicate an outline of the usual rules to be pursued in the discharge of the duty devolving upon the military medical inspectors.

The only question that arose before the Surgeons, who are all men of rank in their profession, and all cheerfully willing to serve, was in reference to their distribution among the Wards. It was finally agreed to leave that matter in the hands of Gen. Anthon. The enrollment books are complete, and in the possession of the Sheriff, to whom they were delivered yesterday, and the most vigorous efforts are made to enable the Commissioners to begin their labors on Monday next. A list of clerks, one for each Ward, was, last night, read and temporary appointments made, but as considerable modifications may be necessary, we refrain from publishing the same until officially authorized. Ten days from the opening of the work will be devoted to the consideration of exemption claims, and it is greatly to be desired that applicants should, even now, come forward as rapidly as possible. Those who flatter themselves that they have evaded or can evade the enrollment, are sadly mistaken. The system is perfect, and derelicts are only doubly liable. One result of this complete canvass of our population is to show that New-York City contains more than a million of inhabitants.

Meeting of the Brooklyn Surgeons.

A meeting of the Surgeons recently appointed by the Governor, under the late order for a draft to fill the quota of Kings County, was held at the City Hall, last evening. The object was to define the districts, and assign the members, so that each one will be enabled to confine his duties within a certain limit. After an interchange of views, the meeting adjourned until some future time. Meantime a definite plan will probably be prepared for submission at the next meeting.

The Draft in Brooklyn.

The rolls containing the names of all persons liable to be drafted in Brooklyn, were sent to that city, from Gen. Anthon's office, No. 82 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The express wagon containing the records, which were encased in tin boxes, was escorted by a platoon of policemen, formed in a hollow square. The rolls were placed in the possession of the Sheriff, Mr. A. F. Campbell. The total number of men liable to be drafted in Kings County will not exceed 1,000, instead of double that number, as heretofore reported.

The Enlistments in the State.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 16.

Blank alphabetical lists for the names of all persons who have enlisted from the different towns in the State since the 2d of July, as required by Section 8, General Orders No. 70, are being prepared, under the direction of the Adjutant-General, and will be forwarded to each District Committee without delay. These lists are to be approved by a vote of the District Committee, and returned to the Adjutant-General by the 1st day of November.

The Draft in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 16.

A large crowd are in attendance at Faneuil Hall to-day, to witness the process of "drafting." The proceedings are attended with entire good nature on the part of the audience.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL—A FEARFUL PANIC—A NUMBER OF CHILDREN INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon, as the children in Public School No. 20, in South Fourth-street, E. D., were engaged in their studies, smoke was discovered issuing from the flues of the heating apparatus. An examination disclosed the alarming fact that the wood work was on fire, and in a few moments the greatest confusion prevailed. The children made a simultaneous and frantic attempt to escape from the apartment, numbers rushing to the windows for the purpose of jumping out, which one or two actually did. The teachers directed their efforts to getting the children out, and succeeded in effecting the egress of nearly all of them uninjured. But in the desperate attempt to get out a number were trampled upon, crushed and more or less hurt. One boy named Davis, whose parents reside in South Fourth-street had his leg broken. A little girl named Emily Washburne, residing in South Eighth-street, sustained a compound fracture of the collar-bone. A boy, whose name our reporter could not ascertain, was suffocated with the smoke, and taken out of the building in an insensible condition. His recovery is considered doubtful. The above, it is believed, are all the casualties of a serious character that occurred. As soon as the alarm for the fire was given, it was responded to by the Fire Department in strong force. And when it became known that the school-house was on fire, the greatest excitement, confusion and alarm prevailed. Mothers rushed to the rescue of their children, and hundreds of spectators were anxious to render aid. The firemen and the police rendered efficient and important aid, both in extinguishing the fire and rescuing the children. The origin of the fire is presumed to have been entirely accidental. The damage done to the building is estimated at $500. The building will not be fit for use for several weeks.

DEATH OF COMMODORE WM. L. HUDSON, U. S. NAVY.—Commodore William L. Hudson, U. S. Navy, died yesterday morning, at his residence in Brooklyn, very suddenly. He retired, on Wednesday night, in his usual health. Commodore Hudson was a native of this State, and entered the navy Jan. 1, 1816. He completed nineteen years and eleven months' sea service up to 1861; was sixteen years and one month on shore or other duty, and was but nine years unemployed during his forty-five years of naval service. He was last at sea in August, 1855, when he returned with the *Niagara* after the cable expedition, and was then placed in command of the Charlestown, Mass. Navy-yard, whence he was relieved a short time since for duty in New-York. Commodore Hudson held several very important naval positions. He was second in command of the exploring expedition under Capt. Wilkes. He was in command of the *Peacock* sloop-of-war when her pilot ran her on the rocks when entering Astoria, at the entrance of the Columbia River. Upon the late reorganization of the navy he was placed 21 on the list of retired Captains.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.—The Brooklyn Republican City Convention reassembled at No. 9 Court-street, last night, for the purpose of nominating candidates for city offices. Mr. J. Oakley Nodyne, the Chairman of the first Convention, presided.

Some delay was caused in deciding the case of the contested delegation from the Thirteenth Ward, after which a ballot was entered into for Tax Commissioner, resulting in the nomination of Mr. Frederick Scholes, of the Nineteenth Ward, by the following vote:

Whole number of votes	57
Frederick Scholes	45
Robert J. Luckey	12

A ballot for Collector of Taxes resulted in the nomination of Mr. Charles H. Kimball, at present Alderman of the Eleventh Ward. The following is the vote:

Whole number	57
Charles H. Kimball	45
Morris H. Roberts	12

The candidate for Auditor was then voted for. On the second ballot Mr. A. M. Bliss, of the Seventeenth Ward, was nominated.

A. M. Bliss	31
Luke C. Ryder	25
John M. Perry	1

There being only one candidate for Comptroller, Mr. Thomas Cotrel, of the Sixteenth Ward, was nominated by acclamation.

A ballot for City Treasurer resulted in the selection of Ex-Mayor Edward A. Lambert, of the Eleventh Ward, by the following vote:

Edward A. Lambert	34
Luke C. Ryder	16
Wm. M. Thomas	4

The nominations were all made unanimous, and a Committee was appointed to inform the candidates of the action of the Convention.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Second (Kings County) District, was held at the Three-mile House, on Fulton-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the nomination of Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, present Mayor of the City of Brooklyn. The vote on the first formal ballot stood: For Mr. Kalbfleisch, 31; for Hon. Samuel Garrison, 11. The nomination was made unanimous.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Kings County Democratic Assembly Conventions met in the several Districts yesterday afternoon, and nominated the following candidates:

First District—John Paulding.
Fourth District—James Darcy.

The Conventions of the Second, Third and Fifth Districts adjourned over.

THE CITY HALL BELL-RINGER.—Mr. Joseph Mentross, Foreman of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Brooklyn, died at his residence on the 15th inst., after a brief illness. He was the oldest active fireman in the city, and for the last twelve years occupied the position of Foreman of his Company. He was appointed Bell-Ringer of the City Hall shortly after that building was erected, and served in that capacity till the time of his death.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—Oct. 17.—Nos. 8, 158, 172, 177, 178, 179.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, OCT. 20.—Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, 13½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Additional Returns from Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 16.

Lycoming County gives 1,200 majority for Jas. T. Hale, Union Democrat and Conservative Republican, for Congress, over William H. Armstrong, straight out-and-out Republican.

Fifth Congressional District.—Bucks County gives 630 majority for Carrigan for Congress, which defeats Russell Thayer, Union Republican.

The Successful Congressional Candidates in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 16.

The following Congressmen are elected in this State:

First District—G. H. Pendleton, Democrat.
Second District—Alexander Long, Democrat.
Fourth District—J. F. McKinney, Democrat.
Fifth District—F. C. Leblond, Democrat.
Seventh District—S. S. Cox, Democrat.
Eighth District—Wm. Johnston, Democrat.
Ninth District—Wm. P. Noble, Democrat.
Eleventh District—W. A. Hutchins, Democrat.
Twelfth District—Wm. E. Finck, Democrat.
Thirteenth District—John O'Neil, Democrat.
Sixteenth District—J. A. White, Democrat.
Third District—R. C. Schenck, Republican.
Tenth District—Jas. M. Ashley, Republican.
Seventeenth District—E. R. Eckley, Republican.
Eighteenth District—R. R. Spaulding, Republican.
Nineteenth District—John A. Garfield, Republican.

The Sixth, Fifteenth and Fourteenth Districts are not yet decided.

The Ohio Election.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 16.

The Democrats claim from 10,000 to 15,000 majority on the State ticket, and twelve Congressmen.

The Union ticket have elected five Congressmen, and two are doubtful.

The Result in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Dubuque County gives an average Democratic majority of 1,200 for the State, County, and Congressional ticket.

Scattering returns indicate the election of Kasson, Republican, to Congress, by from 500 to 700 majority.

Congressional Nomination.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 16.

At the Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifteenth District, composed of the Counties of Rensselaer and Washington, Hon. Edward Dodd, of Washington County, was nominated.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Henry C. Blow received the unanimous nomination at the Convention of the Unconditional Union Emancipationists, held here to-day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The Movements in State Politics, with the Election returns from all the States so far as received, will be found in this morning's issue. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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MARRIED.

BANTA—COOPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 16, by Rev. W. Mickels, at the residence of the bride's parents, Samuel Banta to Annie E. Cooper, eldest daughter of Benjamin F. Cooper, all of this City.

CLERK—HARRIS.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Chas. K. Imbrie, Andrew Clerk to Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. Thompson S. Harris, U. S. N., all of Jersey City.

BIGLAND—GREGORY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Eccleston, Amos Bigland, of London, to Mary A. Gregory, of this City.

CROCARINI—WHEELER.—At Hyde Park, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. J. R. Davenport, of Annapolis, G. Crocarini, M. D., of New-York, to Mary Boorman, daughter of J. W. Wheeler.

CUMMINGS—DOWNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 16, at the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D., Wm. M. Cummings to Kate W., daughter of the late Silas P. Downer, Esq., of this City.

CHAMBERLIN—RIDLEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, Moses Chamberlin, Esq., to Frances Josephine, youngest daughter of John Ridley, Esq., all of this City.

GALE—CLARK.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, by Rev. E. H. Reinhardt, Mr. John B. Gale, of Elizabeth, N. J., to Miss Kate C. Clark, of New-York.

HICKS—AUSTIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, by Rev. Dr. Eccleston, Samuel Hicks, eldest son of the late John H. Hicks, of New-York, to Minnie, youngest daughter of John H. Austin, Esq., of Staten Island.

HOGAN—DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 16, by Rev. Samuel H. Smith, Mr. Roderick Hogan to Miss Hannah A. Davis, all of this City.

IRVING—GASKELL.—In Philadelphia, Penn., on Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Dr. Duchachet, Washington Irving, Paymaster U. S. Navy, to Jennie, daughter of P. Penn Gaskell, of that city.

PERRY—THORNE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Cornelius Perry to Louise Thorne, all of Brooklyn.

PENTS—EDWARDS.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr. Ridgway, Archibald M. Pents to Marie E., daughter of Capt. William Edwards.

PRENTISS—DRIGGS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, of the West Presbyterian Church, Andrew Morgan Prentiss to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. Chester Driggs, all of this City.

☞ Boston and Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

AMERMAN.—Yesterday morning, at her residence in Hackensack, N. J., Lois, wife of Rev. Albert Amerman, in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, at 11 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Cars leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock.

CLARK.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, Corporal William A. Clark, aged 19 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The friends of the family, and members of Company I, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 53 East 31st-st., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Cincinnati and St. Louis papers please copy.

COLES.—At Oyster Bay, on Thursday, Oct. 16, Butler, only child of Butler and Mary E. Coles, aged 1 year and 2 months.

DE VERE.—At sea, on board steamer *Labuan*, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, Joseph H. De Vere, a resident of this City.

GILDERSLEEVE.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, after a lingering illness, Mary H., wife of Peter B. Gildersleeve, in the 53d year of her age.

GELSTON.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, Hubert Gelston.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., on Sunday, Oct. 19, at 1 o'clock.

FORD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 16, suddenly, Elizabeth Odell, eldest daughter of Sidney and the late Cornelia E. M. Ford.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 286 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

HAYES.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, of consumption, Susan, wife of Charles B. Hayes, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 277½ West 31st-st., this day, (Friday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment, where further services will take place on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HUDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, suddenly, Commodore William L. Hudson, U. S. Navy.

The friends of the deceased, and those of his sons-in-law, John T. Moore, James H. Clark and John S. Isaacs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 54 Montague-place, Brooklyn. The remains will be conveyed to St. Ann's Church, thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KING.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, Mrs. Phebe H. King, widow of George R. King, late of Belvidere, N. J., aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Oct. 17, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

MCCARTHY.—In Yorkville, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, Denis McCarthy, aged 52 years, for many years a resident of this City.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, 83d-st. and 3d-av., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to the Church of St. Lawrence, 84th-st., near 4th-av., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated; from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family, together with those of his son-in-law, John H. McCabe, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California and Cork, Ireland, papers please copy.

MUNSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, Mrs. Ann Munson, aged 81 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her sons, James, Erastus H. and Henry Munson, and of her sons-in-law, William A. Crolius, Clinton Crolius and Robert Bell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of William A. Crolius, No. 75 1st-place, Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MAGINES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, Frances Juliette, daughter of Minerva Magines.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her uncle, Allen Hill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Henry C. Sperry, No. 266 4th-av. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

REED.—In this City, on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 14, Leonora, wife of E. Harrison Reed, aged 26 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 415 10th-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STAMLER.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 15, at his residence, No. 5 Rivington-st., Christian Stamler, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WILLSON.—At Salisbury Centre, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 12, Florence Hall, youngest daughter of Jas. and S. C. Willson, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 14 months.

WILSON.—At Ebenezer Church Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Oct. 12, from wounds received at the battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, Allan Nesbitt Wilson, of Company I, Fifth Regiment N. Y. V., (Duryee's Zouaves,) aged 19 years and 6 days.

The deceased was a son of Mr. A. N. Wilson, a well-known journalist attached while living to the New-Jersey Press. Shortly after the war broke out, he enlisted in the corps which has since acquired so much and merited distinction, serving in every principal engagement in Virginia, and always with the applause of his officers. Gen. Warren, referring to him some weeks since, in a letter to Major Carr, of the Second Battalion of the Fifth, remarked: "His conduct in all our battles has been brave and praiseworthy, and I think entitles him to promotion, if he is not physically disabled." The severe and protracted sufferings which preceded the young soldier's death were borne with heroic fortitude. The deceased had secured a broad circle of friends by his gentle, amiable, yet manly character. He was buried with military honors at Washington.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 491.—Oct. 16, 1862.
51, 29, 19, 44, 33, 17, 13, 10, 54, 32, 21, 1, 78.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 492.—Oct. 16, 1862.
65, 19, 46, 39, 74, 44, 37, 70, 9, 32, 30, 53.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 439.—Oct. 16, 1862.
78, 12, 9, 74, 55, 71, 53, 33, 70, 45, 38, 23, 31.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 337.—Oct. 16, 1862.
53, 7, 24, 45, 27, 55, 13, 8, 30, 44, 32, 26.

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Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, on the Union, the Homestead Act, and the President's Emancipation Proclamation.
Hon. F. P. STANTON, on the Causes of the Rebellion and the Present Condition of the Press in the United States.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY, on the President's Emancipation Proclamation.
W. FROTHINGHAM, on Stewart and the Dry Goods Trade of New-York City; with notices of Bowen & McNamee, H. O. Wilson & Co., Eno & Phelps, C. W. & J. T. Moore, Hearn, Smith & Townsend, and other prominent houses.
CHARLES LELAND, on the Poetry of Nature. Mr. L. also contributes a War Song. (The songs written by this gentleman are superior to any called forth by the present struggle.)
G. K. TUCKERMAN and JOHN NEAL contribute Poems.
RICHARD B. KIMBALL contributes an account of Hiram Meeker's Encounter with a New-York Sharper.
EDMUND KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines," describes a Southern Turkey Match, and the Sale of a White Negro Woman. (This gentleman's contributions are pictures of actual Southern scenes witnessed by himself.)
HENRY P. LELAND describes the Rome of To-Day.
CAROLINE CHESBORO contributes "One of the Million," a completed story.
AN EMINENT SCIENTIFIC WRITER contributes an article showing the Harmony between Sound and Color.

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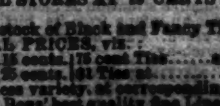
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at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway. J. H. BLAKE & Co., 370 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

TRY IT. COFFEE.—Consult your health and purse by using KENT'S East India Coffee; goes twice as far as Java, has all its fine flavor, without its bad effects on the system. Recommended by the faculty as the healthiest coffee in the world. For sale at No. 268 Greenwich-st. Price 25c. per pound, in handsome packages. A liberal allowance to grocers and dealers.

SILVER HUNTING-CASED WATCHES For $12. Warranted correct timekeepers. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

TRY IT! RHEUMATISM, COLIC, croup, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed by S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS. PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE. FOR CONGRESS, ORISON BLUNT.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES." LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY. Good Men yet received to fill up COMPANY A. JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut., Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G. No. 67 East 27th-st.

"IRONSIDES" REGIMENT. NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1862.
The Undersigned, convinced of the importance and necessity of prompt and energetic action with reference to the speedy completion of the military organization known as the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, under the command of Col. MARK HOYT, have accepted an invitation to act as a Committee of Citizens, to further the interests of said regiment, and will be happy to receive such cooperation as their fellow-citizens may feel willing to extend. Contributions of money toward a BOUNTY FUND, or for regimental purposes, will be gladly received and duly acknowledged, by MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Jr., Esq., Treasurer, No. 16 Ferry-street.
M. ARMSTRONG & SON,
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.,
HOYT BROTHERS,
ANDREWS, GIBBONS & CO.,
C. H. MARSHALL,
L. B. WEYMAN,
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT. HEADQUARTERS No. 311 BROADWAY. MARK HOYT, Col. Commanding. This is just the regiment to which a patriotic citizen, whether drafted or not, should make up his mind to belong, for one campaign in his Country's service, and where he can rely upon good treatment and association. IRONSIDES REGIMENTAL BOUNTY, $25. The usual City allowance to families will be secured.

"IRONSIDES." FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT. Good men wanted in Company B. Extra bounties given, from $35 to $135. Recruiting Offices—No. [illegible]-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York; No. 76 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and Flushing, L. I. Capt. DAVID B. [illegible].
EDWARD ABBOTT, E. KILPATRICK, } Lieutenants.

FOR NINE MONTHS. One Thousand Dollars to Ten Men from Brooklyn, or $100 to each man, will be paid to the first ten enlisting in my company; this includes the Kings County bounty, $250 for the first five men who enlist, or $50 to each man. My Company is most full. Call at once. Headquarters No. 329 Broadway, Ironsides Regiment, Company E. Rev. M. C. KEMPSEY, Captain.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, FOR 9 MONTHS. GOOD MEN WANTED FOR COMPANY A. For all information, apply at the Headquarters, No. 481 3d-av. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ZOUAVES, CAMP WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—ALL OFFICERS AND soldiers who belong to this regiment, are hereby required to report at this Camp for duty on SATURDAY, the 18th day of October. All enlisted men absent without leave are hereby notified that a reward has been offered for their apprehension, and to save themselves [illegible] they must report [illegible] immediately. By order of Lieut.-Col. [illegible].
G. H. WARD, Adjutant.

EXCISE TAX.—ASSESSOR'S NOTICE, SIXTH DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given to the [illegible] of the Sixth Assessment District, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an Act approved July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to Provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said District, and that I have arranged said District into a convenient number of Assessment Divisions, which [illegible] as follows:

DIVISION NO. 1.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward bounded by a line commencing at West and [illegible] street, thence along Charles to Hudson, [illegible] to Bleecker, to Cottage-place, to West Houston, to [illegible] street, to place of beginning. H. Howard Cargill, No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours from nine to ten A. M. and five to six P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

DIVISION NO. 2.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward bounded by a line commencing at Bank and Greenwich streets, thence along Bank to Greenwich-avenue, to Sixth-avenue, to Carmine, to Bleecker, to Christopher, to Hudson, to Charles, to Greenwich-street, to place of beginning. James G. Byers, No. 87 Perry-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours from nine to ten A. M., and seven to eight P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

DIVISION NO. 3.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward bounded by a line commencing at the North River and West Fourteenth-street, thence along Fourteenth-street to Hudson-street, to Bank, to Greenwich, to Charles, to North River, to place of beginning. George W. Acheson, No. 150 West Fourteenth-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION NO. 4.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward not included in the First, Second and Third Divisions. George W. Jacques, No. 186 West Fourteenth-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION NO. 5.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward bounded by Fourteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. Samuel T. Lapsley, Assistant Assessor, No. 136 West Fourteenth-street. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION NO. 6.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward bounded by Fourteenth-street, Hudson River, Twentieth-street and Eighth-avenue. Philo Richardson, Assistant Assessor, No. 177½ Eighth-avenue. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION NO. 7.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward bounded by a line commencing at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-Second-street, and running along said street to Eighth-avenue, thence to Twentieth-street, to Hudson River, to Twenty-Third-street, to Eighth-avenue, to Twenty-Fourth-street, to Sixth-avenue, and to place of beginning. George A. Blakeley, Assistant Assessor, No. 189 West Twenty-first-street. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION NO. 8.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward not included within the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Divisions. Sigismund Lasar, No. 310 West Twenty-fourth-street, Assistant. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION NO. 9.—All that portion of the Fifteenth Ward lying south of Eleventh-street, and west of University-place and Wooster-street. Chas. J. Livingston, No. 116 West Eleventh-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION NO. 10.—All that portion of the Fifteenth Ward lying north and east of a line commencing in Eleventh-street, at Sixth-avenue, and running thence to University-place, to Waverley-place, to Broadway, to Astor-place, to Fourth-avenue. Otis R. Potter, No. 108 West Eleventh-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION NO. 11.—All that portion of the Fifteenth Ward not included in the Ninth and Tenth Divisions. Benjamin B. Shopp, No. 188 West Fourteenth-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

In all cases where streets and avenues are mentioned as boundaries, the centre of such streets and avenues is intended as the division line.

Every Person, Association, Partnership or Corporation, desiring a License to engage in any Trade or Occupation named in the 64th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such Trade or Occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any Duty or Tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective Divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 186 West 14th-st.
J. F. CLEVELAND, Assessor for the Sixth Assessment District.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Sept. 30:

George D. Morgan, $100; "Hurrah for the Union," $2; Rev. G. Lewis Platt, on account of St. Paul's Church, Red Hook, $32 35; Mrs. Walter Phelps, by B. H. Hall, $5; Uri Gilbert, by B. H. Hall, $20; John L. Manning, by B. H. Hall, $10; James Cassidy & Co., (additional,) $30; Women's Union Defence League, Long Island, $6 15; J. Edward Dwight, Co. F, Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, being one-fifth of bounty received by him, $20; F. H. Hastings, Brainerd, Rensselaerville, N. Y., $10; A. C. Angell, $10; Ladies' Aid Society, Brattleboro, Vt., $300; H. P., $5; W., $5; James H. Wells, Windsor Locks, Ct., (additional,) $100; Josiah O. Ward, $50; Benj. Cozzens, $25; A Friend of the Soldier, $2; Misses Jenny Sus, Bella Sus, Lina Sus, Bertha Post, Mary Post, Lina Lawrence, Laura Shephard, Fanny Shephard, and Lotty Cushion, being proceeds of Fair at Clifton, Staten Island, $100; Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., (additional,) $500; A Friend, $10; Ladies of Candor, Tioga Co., N. Y., by Rev. W. H. Hayward, $4 50; Miss Lizzie D. Adams, Amherst, Mass., $1; Edmund Dwight, $100; Young Ladies of Norwalk, Ct., being premium for Equestrianism at Agricultural County Fair, by A. Hill, $15; O. F. Hawley & Co., $50; Edward H. Wood, (additional,) $50; Citizens of Maine, by W. B. Hadley, $200; William Astor, (additional,) $500; Congregation of St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Samuel A. Clark, Rector, $115; Hon. A. Vanderpoel, Saugerties, Ulster County, $50; Charles H. Russell, (additional,) $100; Jacob Weeks, $100; officers and members of Union Lodge, No. 31, of Free and Accepted Masons, New-London, Conn., by C. I. Shepherd, Treasurer, $25; additional contributions from Biddeford, Me., by B. M. Chapman, $55; Proceeds of Concert by Ladies of Staten Island, by Mrs. R. W. Coleman, Treasurer, $734 25; collection in Trinity Church, New-York, Oct. 5, on the National service of Humiliation and Prayer appointed by the House of Bishops, $300 15; C. M. R., to be applied to the relief of the poor wounded soldiers at Sharpsburgh, Md., $250; Dr. Otis, $5; James B. Johnston, $200; Citizens of Portland, Oregon, by Hon. Amory Holbrook, $1,089 65; Collection in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in June last, $605; Citizens of Portland, Oregon, by Hon. Amory Holbrook, $2,000; a Friend, $1; Mrs. H. Otis, $20; Citizens of San Francisco, $100,000.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1862.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETS, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths, Druggets, at reasonable prices. All goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at [illegible] per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs. Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen inter-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. P. D.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fancy novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained at the above store.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS—BONNET BARGAINS.—CHILDREN'S Hats at reduced prices. We are selling $15 Bonnets for $10, and $10 Bonnets for $6. Ribbons, Velvets and Silks by the yard. Mourning Bonnets. L. BINNS'S Millinery, No. 501 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 6[..] Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INVALID or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway. Send for circulars.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD Board can be had on reasonable terms, in a private family (first-class house) by applying at No. 151 West [illegible]-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom on second floor, with grate, gas, hot and cold water. Family private. Terms moderate. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 3[..] West 2[..]th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 2[..]-st. References exchanged.

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to gentlemen, in the first-class private house, No. 186 East 10th-st., nearly opposite St. Mark's Church, and only three minutes' walk from Broadway and the Mercantile, Historical and Astor Libraries and Cooper Institute. References exchanged.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD—TO ONE OR two gentlemen, furnished front rooms, with gas and large closets, pleasant house, small family, neither boarders nor children; situation desirable; convenient to all the leading city cars; five minutes from City Hall. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BOARD ON Murray Hill, between 34th and 42d sts., Madison and 5th avs., for gentleman, wife, and child (3 years old;) second story; will pay $30 per week for good rooms and board; private family preferred; rooms wanted until June 15 to 20. Address G. K., Box No. 412 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES board for himself and wife with a private family; wishes two rooms front and back, communicating, with pantries, &c.; would furnish the greater part of both rooms. Address BOARD, Box No. 1,697 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO CHILDREN AND NURSE.—Two bedrooms and parlor would be required, with fire and gas, above 20th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 1,7[..] Post-office, with terms for the Winter.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 11TH-st., near 6th-av., wish to rent two rooms, with or without breakfast; house and location are first-class. References exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 137 Times Office.

ROOM WITH BOARD.—A YOUNG LADY wishes a neatly furnished room with board in the family of a quiet widow lady, where there are no other boarders. Would be a very agreeable companion. Location from 30th to 48th-sts., and from 4th to the 7th-avs. Terms moderate. Address CHARLES MANN, Station G, Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let, with board, a large front room, with bedroom, dressing-room and closet adjoining, or two bedrooms if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 311 West [illegible]-st.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—TWO FRONT rooms on second floor, for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife without children. References required. Apply at No. 36 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, WITH SOUTHERN exposure, on second or third floor, and board (early dinner) for three persons, in a private Christian family, between Lexington and 6th avs., and above 14th-st. References unexceptionable. Address E. N. Y., Box No. 187 Times Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—TWO FRONT rooms on second floor, for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife without children. References required. Apply at No. 4[..] West 1[..]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 20 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 1[..] Bleecker-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS, AND ROOMS FOR single gentlemen, at No. 17 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

HENRY VERNON, FROM BURNAGE.—A letter lays for you at the Post-office, New-York, addressed in your own name—W. H. M——s. Whether you get it or not, write at once.

RICHARD H. LATHROP, LATE OF OSWEGO, N. Y., will hear of something to his advantage by addressing WILLIAM TUCKER, New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
o28-lawdmF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-lawtmF*
MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Cecil-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 29, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy29-law 6mS*

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.
No. 29 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.
RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS.
BANKERS' REFERENCES.

THE ODD FELLOW'S HALL ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York gratefully acknowledge the signal services of the New-York Fire Department in protecting the Hall from serious damage on the occasion of the fire in the premises on the evening of Monday, Oct. 13, and in further acknowledgment of the promptitude and activity with which these services were performed, that $100 be contributed to the charitable fund of the Department. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

PRIZE MONEY READY.—PRIZE LISTS FOR the Hollis Jackson, schooner Eugenie, and Confederate privateer President, now being paid. Apply to SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-[illegible] the cost. ABBEY & ALLAGER, [illegible] Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family; good reference can be given, both from City and country; would like to go a short distance in the country; a respectable place preferred to high wages. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 206 6th-av.; an entrance in 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do waiting; no objection to going to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 76 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 485 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; or as laundress in a small family. Call at No. 65 6th-av., at front room, first floor over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as chambermaid or nurse and to do sewing. Can be seen at No. 29 West 47th-st., New-York; will wait until suited; good City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress alone; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 413 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and finewashing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 146 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days at No. 112 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., over the grocery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress. The best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION *wanted, by a young girl to do chamberwork and* take care of children, or waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing; has eight years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging and will make herself useful. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 51 6th-av., near 4th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist to wash and iron. Call at No. 417 6th-av., for two days. The best of city reference, if required.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at 192 Varick-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETent, tidy woman, who has excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linen in magnificent style; fluting and mangling; is fully competent; or as cook; understands baking, pastry, soup and game; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can be highly recommended from her last situation, where she has lived two years and seven months. Call at No. 486 2d-av., second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; has no objections to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins and fluting in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for four days at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can do up ladies' muslins and do French fluting; is willing to go to the country; has unexceptionable reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 141 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as laundress in a private family. She is capable of doing the finest washing, French fluting, crimping, &c. Best City references. Apply for two days at No. 349 West 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as thorough laundress and chambermaid; does up linen in style, and washes and does up finery in magnificent style; wages $7 a month. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, or would take a cook's place; can fill either place; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 106½ East 28th-st., corner of 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish ample reference as to character and qualifications. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable woman as laundress, or chambermaid and do fine washing, in a private family; has lived with some of the best families; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; she can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; an infant preferred; has long experience in nursing; she can produce the very best of City reference; can be highly recommended by the best of families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 51 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT English person, a situation as nurse; would take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take charge of an invalid; or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would prefer living on Staten Island, as the advertiser lived there for the past three years. Call at No. 144 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country; has City and country references. Call at No. 211 East 31st-st., corner of 1st av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a thorough nurse and seamstress, to take charge of two children; one who would be willing, if necessary, to leave the city for several months; must be highly recommended. A Protestant French woman preferred. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock—not before or after—at No. 23 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby, and is a good seamstress, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Protestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, or until engaged, at No. 111 Monroe-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, *a situation as monthly nurse, or would take charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference* can be given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 58 Greenwich-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; one who can cut and fit children's clothes; six years' City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 2[..] West 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS wishes a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and would have no objections to do light chamberwork, if required; has the very best satisfactory references; lived three years and a half in one family. Call at No. 229 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Scotch Presbyterian girl, a situation as waitress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 119 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A situation as waitress in a private family; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 1[..] West 2[..]-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS TRAVELING SERVANT.—A RESPECTable English girl wants a situation to travel to Europe; has good reference from her present situation, where she has lived four years. Apply for two weeks at the dressmaker's, No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking in all its branches; has no objections to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; Newport preferred; can be highly recommended by the very best of families. Apply at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in candy-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and to do the plain washing and ironing; has lived in the best families in Scotland and America; understands meats, poultry, pastry, game, and soups; no objection to the country. Wages, $10. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently, and make first-rate bread, pies and plain pastry; is not fond of going out much, or changing about; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable girl, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, in the rear, Room No. 1.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, game made dishes; also is a good baker of breads and all kinds of breakfast breads; can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 265 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can be seen till engaged.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a smart capable girl as above, either in the City or country; is a respectful, obliging, neat and trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, who has been accustomed to kitchenwork for the last seven years, or would take a laundress's place; can do up linen in the best style. Apply at No. 101 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable Protestant woman, in a gentleman's family, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Apply at No. 1[..] 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO understands all kinds of cooking, wishes a situation, and, if required, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give good reference. Call at No 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; she understands cooking in all its branches, including pastry and desserts of all kinds, and understands confectionery pretty well. Call at No. 121 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl as cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 120 East 29th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; she is an excellent bread baker and pastry cook; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 80 East 18th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place where she lived 6½ years. Apply at No. 230 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; her daughter of 15 she would wish to have with her; she is capable of doing any kind of light work, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation in a private family, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the plain part of the washing, if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to obtain a situation as competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches—soup, fish, meat, poultry, game, in all styles, down to ice cream, jelly, blanc-mange, pastry, bread, cake, &c.; best of reference from highest. Can be seen at No. 373 West 39th-st., cor. 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family; understands her business. The best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 212 7th-av., top floor, back room, near 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable Protestant Scotch woman. She understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy. Best City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 139 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who understands the best style of dinners, fish, soup, and French dishes, and all kinds of dessert; has good reference. Inquire for a few days at No. 89 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION, in a first-class family—with three years' recommendation. Inquire at No. 129 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as good cook; is a good washer and ironer; can give good reference; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen for two days at 401 Canal-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as cook; she fully understands her business in all its various branches, including soups, jellies, &c.; the best of reference can be given. Inquire for two days at No. 120 East 15th-st., third floor, front.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of city reference. Call at No. 115 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to wait on a lady; one who thoroughly understands her business; has 2½ years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 303 6th-av.; can be seen for two days in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress; is willing to do chamberwork and wait on a lady; understands dressmaking and family sewing; the very best of City reference given. Call at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion as seamstress, and to do general housework, by a respectable young German girl, in a small family. Call at No. 71 Amity-st., Brooklyn, between Henry and Hicks sts., near South Ferry.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a highly respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 251 Seventh-av., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, and to assist in anything required; if not permanently engaged would go by the day; is accustomed to family sewing. Call at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTable well-educated German girl, who can do all kinds of family sewing, and speaks English fluently, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &C.—Situations wanted by two sisters, respectable Protestant young women; one as dressmaker and seamstress, or seamstress and to wait on a lady and assist with light chamberwork; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to take care of children and do chamberwork; would wish to go into one *family, and have no objection to go a short distance into* the country; good City references given. Call or adress No. 460 6th-av., near 28th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE young lady wishes to go out by the day, week or month as dressmaker; can cut and fit; has Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO understands the business thoroughly, wishes a few more engagements in private families, to work at their residences. Apply at 425 6th-av., in the bakery, near 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go out by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 23d and 24th sts., in the corset and skirt store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A respectable gentleman, desiring the services of a competent person, as housekeeper or governess, may address Mrs. A., Station E, New-York; no objection to going into the country. The best of references exchanged.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—A HOUSEkeeper's situation by a respectable American woman who is thoroughly competent to take charge of a hotel, boarding-house, or any institution requiring a person of experience and ability. Unquestionable references can be produced. Apply or call at No. 110 Houston-st., east of the Bowery.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business in every respect; has excellent City recommendations; would prefer where a footman is kept. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by a man and wife, Protestants; the wife is a good dairy woman; they would take charge of a farm; they are used to taking care of gentlemen's places; they have the best of recommendations. Call or address H., Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouses, &c.; would take care of a horse and cow. Good reference. Address "A. B.," box 210 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young man, as gardener and groom; is a good hand with horses, and experienced in the different branches of gardening; has good references to that effect. Address J. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted, as head gardener and farmer combined, and take charge as a whole; is a thorough, practical man; work himself as well as to direct others; wife will attend the dairy and poultry. Address INVERNESS, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Situation wanted by a young man who is a good groom and careful driver; also a good gardener; can milk and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good reference and is willing to go to any part of the country. Address T. B., Box No. 2[..] *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man of eighteen years' experience in this country as such; has four years' reference from his last place. Can be seen at R. Campbell's, No. 59 3d-av., or a note addressed to S., Coachman, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, as coachman; with the best of moral habits, strictly temperate, good careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his last employer. Call, for three days, No. 849 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City and country references. Address T. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man, single and Protestant, as coachman or to take care of horses; has ten years' City reference from last place. Call at or address T. M., No. 23 East 19th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a single man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. T., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted as coachman or groom by a Protestant young man, who has ten years' City reference from his last employer. Can be seen, or address No. [illegible] 6th-av.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS *salesman, in a wholesale grocery, flour or provision* store, by a middle-aged man; is acquainted with the business; any reference required will be given. Address, for five days, to B. D. A., Box No. 2[..] *Times* Office; will meet with attention.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young man of considerable City experience, a situation as book-keeper in a good City house. Good City references given. Address A. S. J., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—SITUATION WANTed, by a young man, 21 years of age, in some wholesale, shipping, or commission house, as general clerk, writes a good hand, and can furnish best of City references. Address B. C., Box No. 1[..] *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a steady man, a Protestant; no objection to city or country; a good home and permanent situation wanted. Can be seen till engaged at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter in a private family, by an experienced respectable single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business thoroughly. Address R. F., at Mr. Keppler's, No. 252 4th-av., near 20th-st.

A PARTY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIence in business in this city, of good address, and of active business habits, is willing to devote his whole time, or a portion of it, to any parties desiring his services. Will attend to the collecting of bills, writing of every description, either for the press, or of a private, political, or mercantile nature; he will also introduce any new business to the public. Moderate compensation only expected. A line to H, Box No. 130 *Times* office, will receive immediate attention.

HELP WANTED.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business, to do the general housework for a family of four; house has every convenience. To such, well recommended, $9 per month will be given. Apply at No. 248 Livingston-st., between Bond and Nevins, for five days.

A COLORED MARRIED MAN WANTED, to go in the country about 15 miles from New-York; ample house room, no rent—to take charge of five horses, carriages, harness, and drive, as occasion may require; he will also have to use the roller on the private road occasionally. He must understand the care and management of horses thoroughly, and bring good recommendation from former employers. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR A FIRST-class popular periodical. Men of good moral character, with proper references, will find this a good opening. None others need apply. Call, between 10 and 12 A. M., Saturday, Oct. 18. J. W. HOYT, No. 114 Nassau-st.

A BOOKKEEPER.—BOOKKEEPER WANTed, in a wholesale dry goods store, one accustomed to handling money. Address GODDARD, Box No. 139, at this office.

A BOY WANTED.—A GOOD BOY FOR A PERmanent place, about 15 years of age; must have a written recommendation from a Sunday School teacher, or friends. Apply on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, in the store No. 117 Pearl-st.

AMERICAN BOY WANTED.—AN ACTIVE lad from 14 to 16 years of age, in a bookstore. One whose parents reside in the City. Address BARKIS, Station D, New-York Post-office.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, WELL-EDUcated and handsome young lady. Apply, in *propria persona*, at Room No. 150 French's Hotel.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD ticket office; 2 conductors; valet to travel to Europe with a merchant. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO NEW-ENGLAND LAdies desire engagements as resident teachers in schools or families; one is experienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English; the other is competent to teach English, French, and rudiments of music; City references given. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, experienced in teaching English, French, music and ornamental work, desires a situation as resident governess, in a family or school, in or very near the City; unexceptionable references; salary, $100. Address Miss HENRI, Station E, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO UNDERstands French thoroughly, desires an opportunity to teach either that or the higher English branches, or both, in a school or family, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address Mrs. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000 FOR BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN of valuable commercial experience, wishing to resume active business, will invest the above sum and devote his attention, in connection with a respectable house in the commission, merchandise or banking business. He will be prepared, upon an interview, to offer advantages entirely satisfactory to those who wish to increase their business and profits without additional labor or risk. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$50,000 TO $75,000 CAPITAL CAN BE used, active or special, in a very large wholesale cash business, of the highest respectability and profitable; house long established; credit first class; strictly first-class reference given and required preliminary to negotiation. *Principals only will address CAPITAL, Box No. 1,800 Post-office.*

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

$7,500 WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED and profitable manufacturing cash business in this City. None but principals need apply. Address P. Q., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR SALE CHEAP.
1 Lathe will swing 6 feet by 12.
1 4-foot Boring Lathe.
1 Lathe will swing 34 inches by 14 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 26 inches by 15 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 25 inches by 12 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 24 inches by 22 feet.
2 Lathes will swing 24 inches by 9 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 24 inches by 7 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 18 inches by 7 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 17 inches by 6 feet.
1 Iron Planer, 24 inches by 25 feet.
1 New Steam Engine, 15-horse power.
Together with a large lot of small tools, patterns, flasks, &c. The tools are first-class, and will be sold low, to close the business of the Newark Machine Company. Apply at the office of the Company, corner of High and Orange sts., Newark, N. J., or T. P. RANNEY, Receiver.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—WANTED—A lot, inclosed with railings. Address B, Box 200 *Times* Office, stating No. and where located, with lowest cash price.

INSTRUCTION.

H. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal.—Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:
Hon. Geo. Opdyke, E. M. Alexander, L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott,
J. Lisaly, M. D., G. Burchard, D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D., J. W. Canfield, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss, F. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 263 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 24 WEST 31st-STREET. Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charand; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector, is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &c., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 18th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

GREENWICH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, On the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For circulars address Miss H. G. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, Principal. The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I. YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL. For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MISSES PORTER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES, Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 28th-st., near 5th-av.

LAW-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Dr. LIEBER will commence his course on the *Forms and Spirit of Modern Governments*, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Law-School, Lafayette-place. Tickets, necessary for all who are not matriculated students of the School, can be had at the Law-School, and at B. Westermann & Co.'s, Broadway.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

EVENING CLASS.—LESSONS IN FRENCH and Spanish, at moderate terms, by a native French gentleman. Drawing and book-keeping if required. Has six years' experience as a teacher in this country, and will furnish references and recommendations from former pupils, all engaged in business. Please direct any answer to this to R. E., No. 42 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful country village, has a family school of twelve boys, mostly from this City. He will receive two more, if application is made at once. He will be found at Dr. Dwinelle's residence, No. 119 10th-st., near Broadway, on Friday and Saturday afternoons, of this week, to receive applications.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, TWO OR THREE children to board and attend school in a private family, where every attention will be paid to their moral, religious and intellectual training, and the comforts of a home may be had. Satisfactory references given and required. Terms moderate. For further particulars, inquire at No. 173 Livingston-st., near Hoyt.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 63 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crosen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 680, and 824 Broadway.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, with long experience in first-class families, and best City references, can accommodate a few more pupils or schools, with desirable hours. Address TUTOR, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

FOUR YOUNG LADIES, OF GOOD MUSICAL talents, can receive superior instruction in music, French and English, with board, at a first-class Seminary near the City, at two-thirds the usual price. For an interview, address MUSIC, No. 34 West 31st-st.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST CITY schools, having the highest references, will give private lessons in English, classics and French. Address ALPHA, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN *their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.*

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 13th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school; catalogues at Benedict Bros., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 29th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,1[..] Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND [illegible] East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Oct. [illegible], at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. [illegible] Broadway,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
18-carat gold hunting anchors and cylinders of various sizes and patterns.
LADIES' ANCHORS AND LEPINES.
Hunters, engine-turned and engraved. Also, after the sale of the above, a large line of
ELEGANT FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
Consisting in part of Etruscan sets of coral, Roman Mosaic, Florentine do., carbuncle, pearl and turquoise, real jet, lava and cameo; necklaces with and without pendants; coral and real jet do.
VEST AND FOB CHAINS.
The whole of the above to be peremptorily sold.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO.
Will sell, at the store No. [illegible] Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, and Every Evening during the week, commencing at 7 o'clock.
The balance of the stock of S. T. Williams, consisting of Fine Steel Engravings, Plain and Colored French and German Lithographs,
Chromo's, Photographs,
English and French [illegible],
Framed Engravings, &c.
Will be sold at auction without reserve, affording an excellent opportunity for gentlemen to supply their Portfolios at very low prices—an opportunity that may never occur again.
Catalogues are now ready.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed by Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Judge District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,
ON FRIDAY, OCT. 17,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FROM WARD & GOYE'S UNION STORES, BROOKLYN,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES COTTON, CARGO PRIZE STEAMER "UNION."
Samples may be seen on Tuesday, and until day of sale, at office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 1[..] Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Embracing a large assortment of velvet and Brussels carpet, stair do., carved rosewood suites, (viz., 11 pieces,) rosewood bedsteads, oak extension dining table, lace and brocatel window curtains, rosewood marble-top centre table, pier do., black walnut bookcases and secretary, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany bookstands and papier-mache tables, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c. More fully enumerated in the catalogue.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
An elegant Japanese centre table, sewing machines, &c. A number of very elegant embroidered Indian dresses, from the Sioux tribe, together with several various national flags.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of bay horses, flag-tailed, 15¼ hands high, about nine years old, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness. Sold as the owner has left for Europe. Dark brown horse, about 15½ hands, five years old, warranted sound and kind in double and single harness, or under the saddle, and shows speed. Elegant bay pony, long tail, 14½ hands high, eight years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle; is a splendid saddle horse and a fine driver. A white mare, about 14½ hands, seven years old, warranted perfectly sound, gentle and kind; has been driven by a lady for the last year and a half. Also a coupé rockaway, in good running order.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell, at their salesroom, No. 33 Cedar-st., THIS DAY (Friday,) Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Wilton, Brussels and velvet carpets, stair carpets, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds and pillows, bedding, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, oak and mahogany chairs in green velvet and reps, mahogany book-cases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, marble-top centre tables, music stools and racks, rosewood pianos, rosewood armoir à glacé, desks, revolving chairs, kitchen furniture, crockery, &c.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE AND SIX LOTS OF LAND ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The attention of capitalists and others is called to the foreclosure sale by JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Oct. 17, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., of the very valuable property on the northwest corner of the 5th-av. and 34th-st., consisting of the superb dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. S. P. Townsend, with six lots of land, having a front of 98 feet 9 inches on the 5th-av., and 150 feet on 34th-st. The house cost, to erect, over $100,000, and, as a private residence for a gentleman of large wealth, is unsurpassed by any in the City. The property is susceptible to adaptation to a first-class hotel, for which it has the advantages of a superior location on 5th-av. and 34th-st., and immediate proximity to the terminus of the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, and to Central Park. It might be made to pay a large income by a continuation and enlargement of the Institute now occupying the premises.
The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder.
$85,000 will be loaned on mortgage to the purchaser.
A plan of the property can be seen at the office of THOMAS & SON, Architects, No. 470 Broadway, where explanations of the capabilities of the property will be made.

THE EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE works of the Newark Machine Company, situated on the corner of High and Orange sts., in the City of Newark, N. J., will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. They are within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, and are connected with the New-Jersey Railroad depot, at Market, by horse railroad. The works are admirably located, and adapted for carrying on an extensive foundry and machine works, or manufacturing firearms.
T. P. RANNEY, Master in Chancery.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 9 John-st.; the sale will consist of 1,000 plants, comprising some of the finest varieties in cultivation, selected from the largest collection in the United States, from the Nursery of Mr. John Dick, Philadelphia. Catalogues now ready.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 15, 1862.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks in Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets; on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 8, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No 12, City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.
TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH, } Special Committee.
JOHN H. BRADY,
The meeting of the above Committee is postponed until MONDAY, 20th inst., at 3 P. M.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Liberty-st., and by the stationers generally. [illegible]

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., [illegible] 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.—Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will [illegible] remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment [illegible]. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. [illegible] addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., the only place.

DR. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the [illegible] organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. [illegible] Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 [illegible] 13th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on [illegible]

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st. to present very convenient suits of offices at No. 39 [illegible] between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his specialty [illegible]

[illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE [illegible]

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 20th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. [illegible] No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York [illegible] of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, [illegible] (late of No. 608 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Leight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been ruined by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Leight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S [illegible] Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 32 [illegible]-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS—Three different descriptions, price [illegible] each, $6 per dozen; mailed free. For circulars, [illegible] POWERS, No. 12 Leight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price, 40 cents [illegible] per dozen. For descriptive circular call on or [illegible] MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER [illegible] Book for 13 three-cent stamps. [illegible] colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. 15 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., until Saturday, the [illegible] day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for driving piles and capping the same for coal sheds, and also for [illegible] a pier.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for piling and capping."

By order of the Board, C. H. SAND, President.
O. ZOLLICOFFER, Treasurer.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Buildings. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 6, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. F. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned,

(Care of Messrs. F. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.)
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1862.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY.
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 5, No. 28 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Trustees and Attor'ys.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, [illegible] The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE OF GWYNNE & DAY, No. 21 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1862.

MR. E. STEPHENS, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange, having been this day admitted a partner in our stock commission business, we are now prepared to execute promptly all orders for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Gold, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers.

Advances made on approved securities.
GWYNNE & DAY.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October instant, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $71,000. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $27,000.
J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, Trustees.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Bonds, numbered 979 to 995 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at Eighty Cents on the Dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 3, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. Bebb, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice.
F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds are notified to deliver the *Overdue* Coupons to the Agents of the Trustees, at the Broadway Bank, to be settled under the decree in the United States Court.
F. A. PALMER,
P. DOW, Agents of the Trustees.

COLLECTIONS ON BALTIMORE.—OUR correspondent at Baltimore can be consulted at our office, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., during this week, with reference to over-due claims on Baltimore and in Maryland not sent forward for collection.
COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 260 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—THIRTY SHARES of Gallatin Fire Insurance Stock.
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to [illegible] o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF black horses, closely matched, sixteen hands high, and perfectly broken to single and double harness. They are the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe, and will be warranted in every respect. Can be seen at McDonald's Stables, 23d-st., near 6th-av., before 2 o'clock P. M.; or address Box No. 137 Everett House.

STALLIONS AND TROTTING OR OTHER valuable horses Wintered in the most careful manner; accommodations for necessary exercise in any weather. The advantages which experience, ample facilities, and good nursing can afford, may be secured by addressing
A. M. TREDWELL, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112
Second Cabin Passage.......70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JNO. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay, for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.......Nov. 10. | TUESDAY.......Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau.......$50.
Passage money to Havana.......70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday.......Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.......Oct. 25.
KANGAROO.......Saturday.......Nov. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $65, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 18. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. Von Santen Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 283 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 13th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 6:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 6:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE DIVIDEND WARRANTS FOR the Preferred Stock due Dec. 31, next, will be paid on presentation at this office, less six per cent. interest, for the unexpired time.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order, E. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 14, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......Wm. Wheatley.

THE FIFTH WEEK OF EDWIN FORREST.

His first appearance this season as SPARTACUS, in the great American tragedy of THE GLADIATOR.

Mr. T. McCullough.......as.......Phasarius.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1862.

THE GLADIATOR.

EDWIN FORREST.......as.......SPARTACUS
Phasarius, brother to Spartacus.......Mr. J. McCullough
Crassus, the Roman Praetor.......Mr. H. B. Norwell
Julia, niece of Crassus.......Mrs. J. H. Allen
Senona, wife of Spartacus.......Madame Ponisi
Musical Director.......Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Mr. HACKETT'S nights, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents. Secured Parquet stalls, 75 cents. Family circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.

In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY, it will be repeated EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by THE FINEST CORPS OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.

Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

ON EXHIBITION,
L. LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE,
The Reception of
THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH
IRISH REGIMENT, IN JULY, 1861.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Open from 8 to 5, and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Single admission, 25 cents; for the season, 50 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, 64 feet deep, 25 feet front; lot 133x25, in First Place, South Brooklyn; is in splendid condition, with every modern improvement. Price, $15,000, taken in Pacific Mail Steamship stock. Address S. M. PIERSON, Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $9,000; $6,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COTTAGE with 12 rooms, gas, water and bath; location good—within two blocks of City Hall, Brooklyn; lot extra size, with fruit and shrubbery. Price low; terms easy. Possession when desired. Rent ten per cent. on cost.
H. A. SPAFARD, No. 16 Wall-st., Brooklyn Ins. Co.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, 4-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone houses, Nos. 8 and 10 West 47th-st., near 5th-av., finished with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or of LOPER & DAVIS, 38th-st., East River.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND stable in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., for sale or exchange for a farm or country seat in New-Jersey.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 93 West Forty-seventh-st., 20x50; lot 100 feet 5 inches; in good order. Possession now or next May. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—FOR sale cheap, an excellent house of 12 rooms, nearly new, large barn, corn-house, 7 acres, permanent stream, good well and cistern, abundance of fine grafted fruit, mountain view, good neighborhood, half a mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Terms easy. Apply to Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

$1,000 CASH, AND $2,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND CARRIAGE-HOUSE with two acres of ground, on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I., adjoining the residence of John S. Harris, about 15 minutes' walk from Hunter's Point Ferry. For further particulars, inquire of H. MERRITT, 49 3d-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, one hour from the City, on New-Haven road; house is new, and has all the modern improvements; will be let to a good tenant, to May 1, for $400. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE—a two-story cottage house, with barn, and about one acre of land, well situated on Palisade-av. For terms, &c., address G. C., Box No. 2,890, New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT Fishkill Landing, for the Winter, or longer if desired. For particulars inquire of Mr. B. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, A FURNISHED cottage from November to May. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 7 State-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE IN Rivington-st., very pleasantly located, to a widow lady, or gentleman and wife without children; is in perfect order; gas and croton water; to a responsible tenant will be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 104 Chatham-square.

TO GARDENERS AND FLORISTS.—FOR SALE—The lease of four lots of ground with the dwelling and greenhouse thereon, lately occupied by John Hurley, deceased, situated on Yates-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Apply to HENRY E. LAWRENCE, No. 91 Chambers-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—IN BEDford, Brooklyn. The owner will let his house, of thirteen rooms, with a fine garden, for the board of himself and wife. Situation convenient to both the Fulton and Atlantic-av. cars. Address R. J. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TO a party ready to accommodate boarders, a pleasant, roomy dwelling in DeKalb-av., Brooklyn; convenient to city cars; there are boarders in the house who furnish their own rooms. Apply at United States Bonded Office, up stairs, No. 61 Broad-st., to CHARLES CARTER.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house to rent, partly furnished, on Murray Hill. The owners (a lady and two daughters) would like to board with a desirable private family for the rent. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

TO LET.—NO. 79 WEST 36TH-ST., THREE-STORY brown stone, high-stoop, modern and convenient house, west of and near 5th-av., in good order. House 22 by 50 feet. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 45 Murray-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 120 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Furniture good. Possession Nov. 1. Will be let to May, or longer if desired. Rent $125 per month.

BROOKLYN.—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 125 Pacific near Clinton-st. It is fully and completely furnished, and in good order. Possession immediately. Rent $75 per month. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 85 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE STORES AND BASEMENTS IN new houses Nos. 366, 370 and 374 7th-av. Also a good basement store, No. 102 Cannon-st. Also stores and rooms No. 364 10th-st. Rents low. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 225 Bowery.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x40 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—FACTORY, WITH STEAM POWER, No. 357 24th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Inquire of Mr. WILSON, at the foundry adjoining, or of NATHAN STEPHENS, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT house, between 5th and Madison avs., may be examined from 11 to 3 o'clock; the owner would receive the rent in board. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—TO LET TO A PRIVATE family only, No. 45 East 20th-st.; 12 rooms, with the improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND attic house, No. 153 West 20th-st.; will be put in good order and rented low. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 225 Bowery.

TO LET—PART OF THREE-STORY HOUSE, with all the modern improvements; rent, $300. Apply No. 168 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, BY A private family.—Any party having a good house, well furnished, which they wish the best of care taken of, situated above 12th-st., and between 3d and 6th avs., will please address Box 4,420 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, for a small, unexceptionable family; location not below 4th nor above 30th-sts., and between 4th and 6th-avs. Apply for further information to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

WANTED TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS from 1st November, by a small family without children, a first-class house, completely furnished, and in a desirable location. Address Box No. 947 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MR. WALLACK

Wishes distinctly to state to his patrons that the public at large that he has not the slightest intention of withdrawing "THE OLD COMEDIES," of which numbers remain to be given NEVER YET ACTED IN THIS THEATRE. NEW PLAYS will, nevertheless, be occasionally produced with the utmost care and liberal expenditure, to alternate with the old ones, giving the habitués of the establishment A NEVER ENDING VARIETY.

FRIDAY.
Last time for the present,
Bulwer's standard play,
MONEY.
With new and appropriate scenery, by Isherwood.
Correct Costumes,
And a Splendid Cast.

Alfred Evelyn.......Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P.......Mr. John Gilbert
Graves.......Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart.......Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore.......Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount.......Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth.......Mr. Norton
Clara Douglas.......Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin.......Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey.......Miss Madeline Henriques

Saturday—Love and Money.
Monday—(First time,)
THE NEW COMEDY,
(With Entirely New Scenery,)
BOSOM FRIENDS.

Due notice will be given of the representation of Central Park, A Bachelor of Arts, Henriette, Wild Oats, Belles' Stratagem, Road to Ruin, Jealous Wife, Speed the Plow, The Way to Get Married, and Lady of Lyons.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that on
THIS EVENING
and
EVERY EVENING,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Will present his
GREAT INTELLECTUAL PICTURE
of
RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU.

To relieve the rush for seats to witness this beautiful presentation, the manager desires to state that the box book will be open for
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
With the exception of the regular critics of the press the
FREE LIST IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

HOPE CHAPEL—FIFTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

Large and appreciative audiences, and constantly increasing. EVERY EVENING at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM, FOR HEALTHful amusement, No. 69 St. Mark's place, (8th-st.) —*Open to the Public.*—The undersigned respectfully notifies his friends and former patrons, and the public, that the regular classes for the season will commence WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, and continue Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Classes for boys over 8 years of age, in afternoons, from 4 to 6 o'clock.
ABNER S. BRADY, Instructor.

GYMNASTICS AND FENCING.—MR. HENRY GEBHARD has returned to this City, to resume his classes, either in his rooms or at the residence of his patrons. Address, for circulars, H. GEBHARD, Metropolitan Gymnasium, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 8 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. On the steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattrasses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 132 Canal-st. near Mott.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

DESK WANTED.—A LARGE DOUBLE-SITTING desk, with pigeon holes and book rack complete. Address Box No. 2,437 Post-office.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Saul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid by the undersigned for the recovery of a SETTER DOG, described as follows: Ordinary size; liver colored and white; white legs, with spots of black; and answers to the name of BEN.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

LOST—IN WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, A POCKET BOOK, containing between $300 and $400, mostly United States notes. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 117 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. J. H. BEERS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, OCT. 14, BETWEEN Amity and Howard-sts., an open-faced GOLD LEVER WATCH, made by Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass. Apply to J. & W. MOIR, No. 333 Hudson-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the 24 albums, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA.
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW.
UNDER THE SNOW.
UNDER THE SNOW.

RECEIVED WITH RAPTURES OF APPLAUSE by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.
EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT.
THE SCENERY IS TRULY MAGNIFICENT.
Embracing some of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in
GLORIOUS OLD SWITZERLAND,
And the rich and beautiful
PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF FRANCE,
forming a succession of romance and passion that hold [illegible] the dramatic art has ever afforded. Many of the scenes electrify the audience, as
THE GRAND AVALANCHE OF SNOW.
THE BURIED HUT.
THE IMPERILED DAUGHTER.
THE ANXIOUS AND DISTRESSED FATHER,
which is exhibited in the [illegible] followed by
OUTBURSTS OF TERRIFIC APPLAUSE!
[illegible]
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock
and
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH continue to be the admiration of everybody. Their unique forms and brilliant colors, which include every hue of the rainbow, are alike wonderful and interesting. There to be seen at all hours, as are also the SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES and a million of other wonders.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director.......Carl Anschutz.
FRIDAY, Oct. 17,
For the fourth time,
Mozart's celebrated Opera,
THE SERAGLIO.

Mesdames JOHANNSEN and ROTTER, and Messrs. QUINT, LOTTI and GRAFF, in the principal roles.

Admission: Boxes, 50 to [illegible]; Orchestra and reserved seats, 75c.; Parquet and first tier, 50c.; Second tier, 25c. Seats can be secured at the office. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY, Oct. 19—Grand Sacred Concert.
SATURDAY, Oct. 18,
GRAND MATINEE.
To commence at 2 o'clock.
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Admission to all parts of the house, 50c.

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
AT THE
City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24.
PROMENADE CONCERT EACH EVENING BY DODWORTH'S BAND.
Tickets 50 cents.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.

THREE GREAT RACES.

Between GEN. BUTLER and ROCKINGHAM, for $1,000 each race, on FRIDAY, Oct. 17, 24, and 31.

The above-named horses will trot, the first to wagons, the second in harness, and the third under saddle.

MILE HEATS BEST 3 IN FIVE.

D. Mace names.......blk g. GEN. BUTLER
W. Doble names.......g. g. ROCKINGHAM

Special trains for the Course will leave James Slip at [illegible] o'clock, to connect with the train at Hunter's Point, at half-past 2 o'clock, and return immediately after the race. Excursion tickets for this train 30 cents; from Hunter's Point, 20 cents; also leave 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

The above race between Gen. Butler and Rockingham will start precisely at 2½ o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 68 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays for Misses and Masters. Evening classes for gentlemen, commencing Nov. 10. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars for terms, etc., may be had at the Academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY—No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Class for ladies commencing WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M.; for gentlemen, TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons to suit applicants. For terms, please apply as above.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG PIANO-FORTES
Are now universally acknowledged to be the best Pianos made. They are superb, and no mistake. On sale at wholesale and retail, at their new warerooms,
NO. 735 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Their cottage Pianos cannot be beat the world over. So say all the best dealers of the country. Every instrument warranted for five years.
NEW PIANOS TO LET.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York.
J. P. HALE & CO.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6¾ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 168 Elm-st., between Canal and Walker, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability they stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—Grand pianos made; 22 prize medals in 18 years. Great bargains in New-York pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to let and sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. [illegible] Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, (First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $60 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—MARTIN & OUVRIER, manufacturers of upright and square pianos, No. 34 East Houston-st., near Broadway. First-class instruments for sale or to hire. Upright Pianos in black cases, ornamented with gilt mouldings, for sale at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE piano, with all the latest improvements, warranted for [illegible] years; perfect order; cost $400; will be sold for [illegible]; one for $150. Inquire at No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.

PIANO, SINGING AND FRENCH LESSONS given by a competent teacher, at No. [illegible]. Advanced pupils as also a few beginners [illegible] received. Terms moderate.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET—[illegible]

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Her Operations in the Track of Vessels Going to England.

The Ship Brilliant, of Boston Destroyed by Her.

Another Ship, Name Unknown, Burnt.

Eleven Vessels in all Known to Have Been Destroyed.

Statement of Capt. Hagar, of the Brilliant.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PIRATE.

Capt. Hagar, of the ship *Brilliant*, Capt. Tilton, of the bark *Virginia*, and Capt. Gifford, of the bark *E. Dunbar*, vessels destroyed by the pirate steamer *Alabama*, or "290," have arrived at this port.

Capt. Hagar, late of the ship *Brilliant*, reports that he was from New-York, bound to London. On the morning of Oct. 3, in lat. 40°, lon. 50° 20', the wind from northwest, a large ship in company about a mile to windward, a steamer was seen on the weather bow, standing to the westward, under sail. The steamer, on nearing the ship to the windward, ran up at her peak the St. George's Cross, and in a few minutes after fired a gun across her bow, at the same time displaying the Confederate flag. The American colors were set, and the ship hove to, and a boat from the steamer went alongside. The steamer then wore round, and made sail for the *Brilliant*. We set our colors, and, on the steamer nearing us, fired a gun across our stern, when we hove to. A boat was then sent alongside, with two officers and a boat's crew, all armed; and on reaching the deck of the ship, claimed her a prize to the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, Capt. Semmes, with orders for me to go in the boat to the steamer, with all my ship's papers.

On arriving on board, after waiting a while, was asked in the cabin to have my papers examined. The ship not having any documents to prove that her cargo was on foreign account, the papers and cargo were condemned. I was then ordered on board the ship to assist with my crew and boats in removing such stores and cargo as they wanted for their own use, and in bring my officers and crew, with but a small bag of clothing each, on board the steamer, as they would not be lumbered up with our baggage. On coming back to the steamer with my crew, was ordered to the other vessel, which proved to be the ship *Emily Farnham* of Portsmouth, N. H., Capt. Simms, from New-York for Liverpool. This ship was claimed as a prize, and the Captain was on board the steamer having his papers examined.

Documents being found among them to show that his cargo was on English account, his ship was released.

On board the steamer were the Captains, officers and crews (fifty-four in all) of the whaling barks *Virginia* and *Elisha Dunbar*, of New-Bedford, captured and burned at sea. Both these crews, with those of the *Brilliant*, were put on board the *Emily Farnham*, after being paroled. During the remainder of the day the steamer's officers and crew were plundering the *Brilliant* of her cargo and stores, and everything they chose to take. All Capt. Hagar's private property, such as his chronometer, sextant, barometer, charts, books, &c., and a large part of his clothing, were taken from him—the officers of the steamer claiming everything. During the afternoon, a large ship was in sight to the southward, heading to the eastward, and they had their eyes upon her.

It was now nearly or quite calm, and continued so during the night. At sunset the *Brilliant* was fired, and at 7 P. M. was in flames, fore and aft, the *E. F.* being about a mile from her. The ship continued to burn all night. In the morning the steamer was close at hand, and the ship seen the afternoon before had worked up to the burning wreck during the night, probably with the expectation of saving life, but at daylight found herself in the clutches of her destroyer. It continued calm nearly all day, and but a light air during the night. Toward midnight a bright light was seen in the direction of the steamer, and it is more than probable it was from the third ship.

Three of the crew of the *Brilliant* (all Englishmen) volunteered on the *Alabama*.

The *E. F.* continued on her voyage, but having the officers and crews of three burned vessels (68 in all) besides her own, had not water enough. On the 6th inst. fell in with the brig *Golden Lead*, of Thomaston, Capt. Smith, who kindly consented to take on board eight of the number. The remainder would be put on board vessels as fallen in with. (See card below.)

The *Brilliant* was built by Samuel Hall, and launched at East Boston in November, 1860. Was 839 tons register, and with her freight and outfits was valued at $80,000. Rated A 1. She was owned by Messrs. J. Atkins & Co., of New-York, and Capt. Hagar. All the property Capt. H. possessed was in the ship, and not having the war risk in his insurance, has lost everything.

The *Brilliant* had no guns.

The following was her cargo: 3,231 bbls. Flour, 30,456 bushels Wheat, 43 tierces Beef, 26 bbls. Pork, 8 tierces Pork, 27,424 pounds Tallow, 19,956 pounds Butter, 1,049 gallons Lard Oil, 248 bags Cocoa; 12,300 pounds Bacon, 9 hhds. Pork Heads, 6,640 Staves.

LIST OF VESSELS BURNED BY THE ALABAMA SINCE THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST.

Ship *Brilliant*, of New-York.
Whaling ship *Ocmulgee*, of Edgartown.
Whaling ship *Benjamin Tucker*, of New-Bedford.
Whaling bark *Virginia*, of New-Bedford.
Whaling bark *Elisha Dunbar*, of New-Bedford.
Whaling bark *Ocean Rover*, of Mattapoisett.
Brig *Alamaha*, of Sippican.
Whaling schooner *Courser*, of Provincetown.
Whaling schooner *Weather Guage*, of Provincetown.
Schooner *Starlight*, of Boston, and the ship unknown.

One hundred and ninety-one prisoners were landed on the island of Flores.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ALABAMA.

The *Alabama* was built at Liverpool or Birkenhead, and left the latter port in August last. Is about 1,000 tons burden; draft about 14 feet; Engines by Laird & Sons, of Birkenhead—1862. She is a wooden vessel, propelled by screw; coppered bottom; about 210 feet long; rather narrow; painted black outside and drab inside; has a round stern, billet head, very little shear, flush deck fore and aft, a bridge forward of the smoke-stack; carries two large, black boats on cranes amidships, forward of the main rigging; two black quarter-boats between the main and mizzen masts; one small black boat over the stern on cranes. The spare spars, on a gallows between the bridge and foremast, show above the rail. She carries three long 32-pounders on a side, and is pierced for two more amidships; has a 100 pound rifled pivot-gun forward of the bridge, and a 68-pound pivot on the main deck; has tracks laid forward for a pivot bow gun, and tracks aft for a pivot stern-chaser—all of which she will take on board to complete her armament. Her guns are of the Blakely pattern, and manufactured by Messrs. Wesley & Preston, Liverpool, 1862. She is bark rigged, has very long bright lower masts and black mastheads, yards black, long yardarms, short poles, (say one to two feet,) with small dog-vanes on each, and a pendant to the main. Studding sails, booms on the fore and main, and has wire rigging. Carries on her foremast a square foresail, large trysail with two reefs, and a bonnet topsail, with two reefs, topgallantsail and royal. On the mainmast, a large trysail, with two reefs and a bonnet. No square mainsail bent, topsail, two reefs, topgallant sail and royal. On the mizzenmast, a very large spanker and a short three-cornered gafftopsail. Has a fore and foretopmast staysail and jib. Has had no staysails to the main or mizzen masts bent, or royal yards aloft.

She is represented to go thirteen knots under canvas, and fifteen under steam; can get steam in twenty minutes, but seldom uses it, except in a chase or an emergency. Has all national flags, but usually sets the St. George's Cross on approaching a vessel. Her [illegible] but is [illegible]. Keeps a man at the masthead from daylight to sunset.

Her sails are of hemp canvas, made very [illegible]; the topsails have twenty cloths on the head and thirty on the foot. General appearance of the hull and sails decidedly English. She is generally under two topsails, fore and main topsails, fore and fore topmast staysails—sometimes topgallantsails and jib—but seldom any sails on the mizzen, except while in chase of a vessel. She is very slow in stays, generally wears ship. She was built expressly for the business. She is engaged to destroy, fight or run, as the character of her opponent may be. She took her armament and crew, and most of her officers on board, near Terceira, Western Islands, from an English vessel. Her crew are principally English; the officers chivalry of the South.

All the water consumed on board is condensed. She has eight months provisions, besides what is being plundered, and has about 400 tons coal on board.

The following are the names of her officers:

Capt. Semmes, Commander-in-Chief. First Lieutenant, Kell; Second Lieutenant, Armstrong; Third Lieutenant, Wilson; Fourth Lieutenant, Low; Sailing Master, Sinclair; Lieutenant of Marines, Howell, brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis; Corporal, Fullam; Gunner, Curdy; Captain's Clerk, Smith; Midshipmen, Maffit, Sinclair, Bullock; Chief Engineer, Freeman; Carpenter, Robinson; Boatswain, McCaskie; Doctor, Surgeon, &c., unknown.

A CARD.

The undersigned, late Masters of the ship *Brilliant*, barks *Virginia* and *Elisha Dunbar*, captured and burned at sea by the Confederate privateer steamer *Alabama*, desire to express their thanks to Capt. Simms, of the ship *Emily Farnham*, and to Capt. Smith, of the brig *Golden Lead*, for the kind and generous *treatment received while on board their respective* vessels.

GEORGE HAGAR, late of ship *Brilliant*.
S. R. TILTON, bark *Virginia*.
DAVID R. GIFFORD, bark *E. Dunbar*.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Humphrey Marshall Reported to be Retreating.

Probable Defeat of Kirby Smith's Forces.

BRAGG BEING HARD PRESSED.

The Rebels Everywhere Getting the Worst of it.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 16.

Innumerable authenticated rumors are afloat this evening. Among them, that Humphrey Marshall, with his whole force, is retreating toward Irvin, Estell County, with Brig.-Gen. A. J. Smith after him.

Quite a number of rebels, without arms, arrived at Richmond last night, reporting that their forces had been thoroughly whipped.

They say that Kirby Smith's force, on the morning of the 15th, was drawn up in line of battle at Big Hill, eighteen miles south-east of Richmond. At Lexington heavy firing was heard all day, indicating the retreat of the rebels, and the sharp pursuit by our forces.

Rumors were current at Lexington that a detachment of our men had separated John Morgan's band in two parts, which were trying to concentrate and retreat in the direction of Gallatin.

Gen. Crittenden's command is said to have captured 50 beeves and 100 wagons on Tuesday from the rebels.

Gen. Buell's main army passed through Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and, if unimpeded by skirmishers, must be near Rock Castle River, while Bragg's main force is supposed to be near London.

At headquarters, as far as advised, it is thought Buell is pressing the enemy's rear sharply, and that the foregoing reports relate to skirmishes along the enemy's rear. Buell will force them to fight, or capture their whole army.

S. D. Bruce, Colonel commanding at Bowling Green, says we have thrashed the rebels at Springfield and Keysburgh, breaking up their camp. Their camp at Trenton will be attacked to-morrow. Woodward is at Trenton with 500 men. Johnson has gone to Caseyville.

Thos. D. Carr, Sheriff of Fayette County, brings a report to Lexington of a heavy fight yesterday, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night, between Lexington, in which the rebels were utterly repulsed, they throwing away their arms and accoutrements by thousands. We captured 800 cattle, a large number of arms and quite a number of prisoners.

THE BATTLE AT PERRYVILLE.

Opening of the Engagement—Disposition of the National Forces—Position of the Confederates—Topography of the Battle-field—Scenes on the Battle-field.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FIELD OF BATTLE, NEAR PERRYVILLE, KY., Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

Among the bloodiest of all the bloody dramas of this war has just been enacted. We left our camp on the morning of the 8th, at 7 o'clock, taking a hilly, dusty road across the country, which, leading in a northwesterly direction, entered the Harrodsburgh turnpike, about two miles from the village of Perryville, which we approached from the southeast, or perhaps a little east of southeast. Gens. McCook and Rousseau, with Gilbert's corps, had in the meantime taken the Maxville road across the country toward Perryville, approaching the village from the northwest. Early in the day, on the 8th, it became apparent that a general battle would be fought at Perryville, as all the information we could gain showed that the rebels had massed their principal forces at that point. Just as we entered the Harrodsburgh road, which runs through Perryville, the boom of cannon was heard from the enemy's position ahead of us. Our ranks were quickly closed, and the columns hastened forward. Soon we met a large number of women and children, who were hurrying from the town to seek safety from the effects of the engagement. The ladies were much frightened, and besought us to save the houses, which they said would be destroyed by the rebels. On nearing the town the cannonading became more frequent, and all our wagons and ambulances were ordered to the rear. Soon after this, some of our cavalry, which had been scouting in advance and driving the enemy before them all day, came riding to the rear, bleeding profusely, having been wounded in a severe encounter with the enemy, which they reported in very heavy force on the hills surrounding the town of Perryville. The cavalry who were wounded had received bullet wounds in the hands and arms; they went to the rear for surgical assistance. Our troops now divested themselves of blankets and all incumbrances, some weapons and cartridge-boxes, and at a double-quick hastened forward. On reaching the hills about one mile from the town, a six-pounder of the enemy opened on us from the right. The division of Gen. Van Cleve was immediately drawn up in line of battle, and the batteries of Drury, Mulks and Swallow were placed in position upon the hills. The Eleventh Brigade, commanded by Col. Beatty, consisting of the Fifty-ninth Ohio, Col. Tiffe; the Nineteenth Ohio, Col. Hollingsworth; the Ninth Kentucky, Col. Grider; the Thirteenth Kentucky, Col. Hobson, and the Seventy-ninth Indiana, Col. Kneffler, took a position in a corn-field, skirted by a thick wood full of briars and underbrush. The Fourteenth Brigade filed into line on the left, and the other brigade formed to the right and supported the artillery in reserve. The division of Gen. [illegible] took a position in the wood, his line extending at an angle from Gen. [illegible]'s Division, his left resting upon our right. Soon [illegible] batteries were thundering [illegible] sending responses to the cannon of the enemy, which had opened to our left. Heavy skirmishing forces were now thrown forward of our advance into the wood, and soon the sharp crack of musketry was ringing in our ears, and bullets came with a whiz and a hiss through the woods and among the trees.

Our skirmishers were warmly engaged, and both sides fired with fierceness and rapidity. Again the enemy fired the artillery to our right, and again the guns of [illegible] hurled forward their stern and death-dealing answers. The fire of musketry now became incessant, and it was evident that the enemy was in heavy force in our front, or he had a strong cavalry and infantry force reconnoitring, with the view of flanking us, or holding us in check, while their main force engaged McCook and Rousseau, west of us and about two and a half miles to our left, as we stood in line of battle. As the skirmishing became more severe, our infantry was thrown forward to their support, and a general engagement appeared to be about taking place. Suddenly, as we stood on our arms, the men chafing for fight, the thunders of artillery was heard to our left. It continued louder and more severe, until the roar became incessant and deafening. Our skirmishing, though it had been quite sharp and prolonged, resulted in the killing of several rebels, among them one Captain, now ceased. While vigilantly watching the enemy in our immediate front, every ear was strained with impatient *anxiety to catch the sounds of cannon* to the left. The very hills now began to shake and tremble under the shock of the guns. They continued to become louder and continuous. Presently crash, crash, came the sounds of musketry from the left. Gilbert's corps, with McCook and Rousseau, had approached toward the town and engaged the rebels on the left. The battle had opened in earnest in that quarter. Thither let us direct our attention. The rebels, in what force it was impossible to conjecture, were posted between us and the town. Their forces were both cavalry and infantry, and were so disposed as to create the impression on the minds of our division that their main strength was posted on the side of the town next to us, and that they would dispute our advance at every hazard. This impression was strengthened by the occasional discharge of artillery to our right, and the heavy skirmishing force that approached to our very lines. The position we held was an important one, either for cautious advances or for preventing the enemy's retreat by the main Harrodsburgh road. Several had already been killed by our skirmishers, with no loss to ourselves. Our men stood to their arms, eagerly expecting an attack from the enemy.

But to the battle on our left: The enemy, full forty thousand strong, had concentrated their forces on the west side of the Harrodsburgh road, one mile north of the village of Perryville, and possessed themselves of a large cave spring which at this dry season affords about the only water sufficient for an army in that whole region. To hold this spring, and cut us off from water, forcing us back toward Springfield, was a part of their tactics. On our part, the possession of the big spring was of vital importance, and the defeat of the rebels at their chosen position, a daring object. Their camps extended for miles along the Harrodsburgh road, stretching back over the deep shaded and sloping hills to the northwest, being well supplied with water from the spring alluded to. Their camping ground was admirably chosen, and the position selected for the battle the best for defensive operations I have ever seen. It would be well to state that the people through this region are mostly rebels, and ready at any time to act as spies, guides, and informers of our movements. In this way, through rebel citizens who are acquainted with every hill, road and by-path, they are kept thoroughly posted as to our movements and designs. They were apprised of the movement of Gilbert's corps, with McCook and Rousseau, along the Maxwell road from the region of Bardstown, and the advance of Gen. Crittenden's corps along the Springfield and Harrodsburgh road, and took prompt measures to prevent destruction as we closed in upon them. They succeeded. The brigade of infantry and cavalry sent out the Harrodsburgh road to the south, and the pieces of artillery planted to our right, kept Crittenden in check, skirmishing and making slow approaches, while the rebel main forces engaged Gen. Gilbert's corps to the northwest on the north side of Perryville.

When McCook and Rousseau, therefore, appeared before the town, they found the immense forces of the enemy most advantageously posted to meet them. The rebels were posted on a long range of hills, extending in a crescent form from north to west, the termini of the crescent being almost due north and due west, with its inner centre precisely northwest. This semi-circular range of hills formed their advance, and on these hills the rebel Generals exhorted their soldiers to dye their colors deep in the blood of the enemy rather than surrender them. These hills are about a mile and a half from Perryville. Behind this range of hills, and between them and the big spring, there are two other high hills, along the left base of which is a cornfield, and along the right base the tortuous course of the Spring, to the right of which is the extensive and finely shaded woodland forming their camping grounds. Running off through the cornfield, and angling a little south of west, beyond the western terminus of the advance crescent, there is a strong stone fence, behind which the enemy posted a part of the infantry. Under the brow of the semi-circular range of hills, the rebel batteries were placed in admirable position, sustained by their infantry—who could fire with destructive effect, and then screen themselves behind the hills and among the grass and weeds. In front of the enemy's right there is a narrow valley of meadow-land, after descending which you come into a skirt-woods. Facing the enemy's centre there was a cornfield, which extended, a little broken, for several hundred yards back to the woods. Facing the stone fence is a stretch of waste land, gently sloping parallel with the fence to the woods. Behind the fence there is heavy timber. The rebels were commanded by their chosen and favorite Generals. Bragg was on the field in person, and assumed general command. Buckner led the centre, Hardee the right, and Polk the left wing. Gen. Cheatham had the reserve, while Gen. Brown and a host of other Brigadiers, cheered and led on their commands. This Gen. Brown is the same *Col.* Brown who commanded the Third Tennessee Regiment at Fort Donelson, and who, with Buckner, surrendered, and served a term at Fort Warren. Since his exchange he has received a Brigadier-General's commission. He is, I believe, a nephew of Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee. So much for the position of the enemy. Now let us look at our own.

The approach of Gilbert's Corps, with McCook, Rousseau and Mitchell, was well known to the rebels. Our men had made forced marches through heat and dust, over a rough road, and through a country utterly destitute of water. Their arrival in the morning was hailed by a shell from the enemy's battery. Notwithstanding the formidable array before us, and notwithstanding the advantages of position the enemy had, our men prepared for action. Harris' Battery was planted on our left, Loomis' on the right, with Parson's and Simonton's between the two. McCook was chief in command on the field, and Rousseau, second. Gen. Jackson, with his Brigade, was posted on the left, Rousseau in the centre, while the right was led by Gen. Mitchell. We opened upon the rebels at 1 o'clock P. M., on the 8th. The most sanguinary battle of the war commenced. The enemy opened all their batteries upon us. Soon the whole rebel artillery let their guns loose upon us. The hills shook to their base, as one livid sheet of flame poured across them. Shell would whiz through the air, fall at the point of their aim and burst, dealing death all around. Solid shot went screaming across the field, cutting great gaps through the ranks. Mingling with the terrific roar of cannon, now the shrill hiss of grape and canister, thinning out the troops—literally mowing them down, and piling them in mangled swaths over the field; and across the hills. Next come the crash of musketry, quick, loud and incessant. The noise of these guns blended with that of the artillery in tumultuous roar. Never, perhaps, was there a battle fought at so short a range, and never were fires so murderous and destructive. The battle commenced at 1 o'clock and had reached its height at 3. For an hour now it was a succession of advances and repulses, first one side advancing and then falling back before their infuriated pursuers. On the right, a desperate attempt was made to flank the reinforcing columns of McCook, which [illegible] of the new regiments wavering and staggering under the galling storm [illegible] poured upon them. The scene was terrible. Dense smoke rolled all over the field, while the hills were literally enveloped in sheets of fire. The thunder of cannon and the crash of musketry can be compared to nothing I have ever heard. The simultaneous falling and splitting of a thousand forest trees might perhaps be something like it.

Harris' Battery which, as stated, was posted on our right, poured grape and canister into the ranks of the advancing rebels, and literally paved the slope with their dead bodies. Yet, on and on came these brave rebels, over heaps of dead of their own, to within forty yards of that death-dealing battery. Again and again would they recoil with decimated ranks from the terrible machines of death. Determined yet to take that battery, they charged down the slope and through the hollow, diagonally across, from toward the centre, and there one of the regiments supporting it fell into confusion. Still the battery maintained its ground, right in the face of *fearful odds*; and again the rebels were driven back with fearful slaughter. Parson's Battery, to the right of Harris, in the meantime had been dealing destruction in the ranks of the foe. The enemy, in overwhelming numbers, and with determined exasperation, closed in upon this battery and succeeded in capturing it. They subsequently spiked the guns and cut the wagon-wheels to pieces. In taking this battery the rebels lost fearfully. our men fighting like heroes against their superior advance. In the early part of the action, Gen. James S. Jackson was killed. He was coolly giving *some order on the left. He and Gen. Rousseau had* been in conversation. Rousseau turned toward the centre, and Jackson deliberately lighted a cigar; just as he and lighted it, a ball from the enemy struck him, killing him almost instantly. Jackson was a member of the National Congress from the Second District of Kentucky. He resigned his seat to draw his sword for Constitutional liberty. The nation mourns no truer patriot; the army no braver soldier. About this time, also, Col. Terrell, one of the bravest and most skillful officers of the service, fell mortally wounded, while engaged in pointing a battery under fire of the enemy. The First Wisconsin, Col. Starkweather, had engaged the First Tennessee rebel regiment on the left, and warm work was going on. The ground was sharply and gallantly contested for hours, with apparently no decisive results, the fire of the First Wisconsin thinning the ranks of the enemy at every round.

The Twenty-third Indiana, toward the centre, covered itself with honors. Their flag was planted near the centre of the field, and the regiment was raked by the crescent-shaped batteries and cross-fires from the rebels. Their ammunition gave out, and they heroically threw themselves upon their faces, the balls of the enemy passing over them in a perfect shower. This regiment suffered severely, one-third of its men being killed or disabled. Their flag was riddled into strings and shreds, and its staff splintered by the enemy's bullets. Yet they kept it waving, and preserve its torn fragments as a memorial of their bravery upon that bloody day. McCook and Rousseau both pronounced this a much more hotly contested fight, and the fires much severer, than they were at any time at Shiloh. The Twenty-third Indiana was now happily relieved. Further to the right the immortal Tenth Ohio, of the Seventeenth Brigade, under Col. Lytle, who was acting Brigadier, stood their ground firmly for hours in a perfect rain-storm of shot and shell. At length their leader, the high-souled and heroic Lytle, fell dangerously wounded. The Tenth Ohio was now withdrawn. The battery of Capt. Loomis, which had all day piled the enemy in heaps, was now threatened by the enemy who were throwing their dense columns forward with a view of surrounding and capturing it. The battery was withdrawn toward the wood, but continued to send its leaden death-messages at the enemy. A part of Gilbert's command now came superbly into action on the left, driving the enemy before them, though suffering heavily from the fire poured upon them from the stone fence. Gen. Webster was in the meantime killed, as was also Col. Jouett, of the Fifteenth Kentucky. The first advantage gained by the enemy in the centre was by one of those acts of perfidy which they have never been slow to exhibit. A rebel Colonel, with National uniform on, advanced along to the centre, where the brave Indianians were exposed, and shouted, "Hurrah for the old Hoosier boys!" He was met as a comrade, and by deception the rebels were permitted to advance to within a few yards of our men. A most unexpected and murderous fire was poured upon us from two sides, without our regiment even returning it. The Indiana boys were of course stunned, and thrown into temporary confusion. The battle having raged fiercely now for five hours, and the men being exhausted with slaughter, just as night began to conceal the field of death and of blood, the combatants ceased their awful work. Our troops fell back a short distance under cover of the woods, worn and exhausted with their hot day's work. A portion of the rebels held possession of the larger part of the battle-field. We had but twelve thousand troops on the field, which contended with the combined rebel forces, fully forty thousand strong.

The work of death was tremendous. We rode over the battle-field. The rebels withdrew their entire forces during the night, leaving in a great hurry in the direction of Harrodsburgh and Danville. They secured their baggage trains and supplies. The scenes on the battle-field beggar all description. Men were piled in heaps, torn by shell and ball into every conceivable shape. The poor Alabama conscripts were forced to the cannon's mouth, with the sabres of rebel cavalry at their backs. We saw some boys not over fourteen in the cold sleep of death, mangled by balls. Poor boys! Our men lay in large numbers unburied upon the field, though trench and grave digging had commenced for the solemn work of burial. All the shoes and boots were taken from our dead, and their pockets were turned by the rebels and rifled. The rebels had taken their dead and wounded mostly from the field. Their dead can be found piled all over the woods in a state of putrefaction and decomposition. The stench is becoming terrible in the woods and ravines. In one place we saw twenty-two dead rebels, horribly mangled, lying in the woods, where they had been carried, and left unburied by their ungrateful and heartless comrades. At another place, we saw seventeen piled together in a rude pen, terribly mangled, and smelling very offensive. In one house on the roadside, there are seventy-five rebels dead and dying, and in another near a hundred and fifty. The country is one living hospital, and the woods filled with unburied dead. It is difficult to estimate, without reliable data, with accuracy, the losses sustained on either side. Beside Gen. Jackson, and Acting-Brigadier-Generals Jouett, Lytle, Terrell and Webster, we lost a large number of field officers. The Tenth Ohio, the Twenty-third Indiana, the First Wisconsin, the Fifteenth Kentucky, and the Tenth Wisconsin, suffered severely in both officers and men. Our loss in killed will reach between four and five hundred, while our total loss in killed and wounded and missing, will number between three and four thousand. We lost, perhaps, more killed on the field, than did the enemy, though their wounded and prisoners far exceeded ours. Their wounded, too, are severely wounded, and will die rapidly. Some of their regiments were almost annihilated. The Fifth Florida Regiment was nearly all cut to pieces. One Captain of this regiment went into the battle, his company numbering sixty; he lost all but six of his men, and was himself severely wounded. Several regiments and parts of regiments, which had been forced into the rebel service, threw down their arms and retired at the commencement of the action. Enough guns, most of them loaded, were found down the rear of the spring, to arm two or three regiments. Many of the rebel guns are Enfield rifles; and the directions for loading, which I send you, signed "Eley & Bro., London," show where their ammunition comes from. The flight of the enemy was precipitate, though it must have been orderly, as nearly all their heavy trains and all their artillery were saved. We now desire to call attention to what may be called the mismanagement of the day. While our forces were so fiercely fighting the enemy's superior numbers, the divisions of Gens. Smith, Van Cleve and Wood, of Crittenden's Corps, with their artillery, were standing in line of battle not more than two miles off. Nothing but the brigade of infantry and the rebel skirmishing cavalry before mentioned, prevented us from joining in the fight. The corps of Crittenden could have swept along the Harrodsburgh road, passed Perryville, turned the enemy's flank, and fallen upon his rear with crushing effect. Our subordinate officers and men were panting to be led forward. Yet there they stood for four mortal hours, in hearing of the guns that were answering the enemy, and [illegible] were throwing down our ammunition. We had overwhelm[illegible] the enemy, but were held back, and not allowed to fight. Had this corps moved [illegible] forward, the victory would have been complete, resulting in the discomfiture of the rebel army, and the capture of their supply trains and artillery. As it was, they have retired and safely conveyed their valuables with them. Now, you ask was the battle of the 8th a victory? We answer that we *do not regard it as.* Our fearful loss of life, the loss of a battery, and the lives of so many valuable officers, is hardly recompensed by the capture of a barren hill, the killing of five or six hundred wretched rebels, and the taking of a lot of guns and prisoners. Had our attack been in concert and simultaneously, a victory in all its completeness would have been ours. We were certainly not defeated; the enemy was forced to abandon their positions, with the loss of several wagons and a large number of prisoners. The houses beyond our lines are converted into hospitals for our wounded, who are being well cared for.

CURTIUS.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Operations of the Guerrillas—The Steamer Hazel Dell Robbed—Two Ordnance Transports Destroyed by Fire at Columbus.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Oct. 16.

The rebel force which robbed the steamer *Hazel Dell* yesterday, at Caseyville, Ky., commanded by Cols. Anderson, Johnson and Martin, is supposed to have numbered 2,000. They took about $8,000 worth of clothing, groceries and powder, and threatened to burn all the boats falling into their hands after the first of the month.

Two transports, the *Admiral* and *Philadelphia*, laden with ordnance stores, were burned at Columbus to-day.

The fire originated in the cabin of the *Admiral*, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

While the *Admiral* was burning she floated against the *Philadelphia*. A thousand kegs of powder were taken from the latter before she was destroyed.

During the conflagration several hundred shells exploded on the *Admiral* tearing her to pieces.

Many houses in town were struck.

Gen. Dodge was slightly wounded by a fragment of a shell.

The loss is estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars.

The expedition which left here last night for Ballard County, Ky., has returned with five prisoners, and also captured a number of horses and mules.

CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 16.

The rebels are still at work up the Ohio River. They stole fifteen negroes from the steamer *Cordelia*, yesterday, above Smithland.

The rebels camped on Tuesday night four miles from Caseyville. Col. Whitney's Regiment, from Shawneetown, started in pursuit of them yesterday. The steamer *Exchange* also landed 600 infantry and two pieces of artillery above Caseyville on Tuesday, and they are also pursuing them.

The mail taken from the steamer *Hazel Dell* has been recovered.

An arrival from Helena says that last Saturday a battalion of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry went out on the St. Francis road to Lagrange, where they were attacked by the Twenty-seventh Texas Rangers and driven back ten miles, when the First Missouri came to their assistance. Twelve rebels were captured, including a Lieutenant-Colonel. The health of the troops at Helena is improving.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Scouting Expeditions—A Rebel Officer Captured—An Export Duty of Ten per Cent. on Cotton and Hides.

The following items are from the Newbern *Progress* of the 6th inst.:

A party under command of Lieut. Nutting, recently left Washington, N. C., on the steamer *Eagle*, for Pungo River. On arriving in the vicinity of the late fire, they captured a rebel soldier, who had just arrived on a furlough from Wilmington, and also an officer of the rebel army, who was collecting conscripts by order of the rebel commandant of this Department. They were sent to Newbern and arrived here last evening on the *Eagle*.

On Thursday a party of some twenty-five guerrillas visited the premises of Messrs. Ebbs and Spencer, on Pungo River, and burned their houses, mills and stores, consuming a large quantity of lumber, tar, &c. This spite is supposed to arise from the fact that Mr. Spencer is the Quartermaster of the First North Carolina Union Volunteers.

Eleven prisoners arrived here last evening on the *Eagle* from Washington, N. C. They were captured in the late attack on that place, in which they were wounded.

From the Newbern *Progress* of the 8th instant we extract the following:

"On Sunday evening last, Lieut.-Col. Manchester, of the Marine Artillery, with a detachment of sixty men, were ordered on board the *Allison*, to proceed to Smith's Creek, about thirty miles below Newbern, on the north side of the Neuse, to arrest an officer of the rebel army, who was supposed to be collecting conscripts in that vicinity. The expedition arrived near the creek about 10 o'clock in the evening, and landed. After marching about twelve miles, and searching several houses, they captured Lieut.-Col. W. H. Snell, of the Fifteenth North Carolina, and Capt. Salters, of the same regiment. It seems that Lieut.-Col. Snell had been troubled with premonitions of coming danger, and had repeatedly changed his quarters within the last few hours, but with no avail. His horse and equipments were also secured. The capture is a very important one, as the Colonel has been very active in raising rebel troops, and possessed great influence."

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 7, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

An export duty of ten per cent. on all cotton and hides, shipped from this port, will be charged from this date, payable at this office.

By order of Major-Gen. Foster.

JAS. C. SLAGHT, Captain and A. Q. M.

We are requested to call attention to the peremptory sale by the Sheriff to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, of the superb dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. S. P. Townsend and six lots of land on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. *See advertisement in another column.*

[Advertisement.]

Style and Beauty Combined.—No matter how widely people may differ in regard to politics or religion, the great majority agree as to what is or is not beautiful. There is something about a well-designed, well-made and becoming hat that commands universal admiration. Such a hat is the Fall style issued by Knox, at No. 212 Broadway. No sane mortal can help admiring a hat that combines such style and beauty as this.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 13 | Sun sets.... 5 13 | Moon rises... 12 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 29 | Gov. Island. 3 17 | Hell Gate.... 4 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, Hilton Head.

Ships B. S. Kimball, Horne, Liverpool, Metcalf & Duncan; St. Louis, Coffin, Glasgow, W. & Nelson; Sunrise, Luce, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Daniel Webster, Spencer, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Liberty, Patterson, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith.

Barks Viking, (Br.,) Wiggins, Cork, Arkell, Hurst & Co.; Remedio, (Aus.,) Sambanich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; Jasper, Bennett, Bridgeport, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brigs Excelsior, (Br.,) Talbot, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Joseph Hume, (Br.,) Jetty, St. John, N. F., ——; Oroximbo, Rosebrook, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Vesta, Fuller, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; George L. Letson, (Br.,) Blatchford, Aspinwall, Brett, Son & Co.; Caroline, Harford, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) Shaw, Trinidad, Port of Spain, Smith, Jones & Co.; Blue Nose, Journeay, Dundalk, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners L. B. Usher, McKenzie, Gibara, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ossuna, Johnson, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; H. Curtis, Brown, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; Bela Peck, Gardner, Fall River, L. Kenny; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Pool, Gray, Providence, master; A. Sawyer, Huston, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Minerva, Brooks, Chester, Penn., H. S. Rackett; Jos. L. Gerety, Miller, Matamoras, F. Gerety; Nimrod, Daw, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Hase, Clift, Newbern, N. C., Oct. 8, at 12 M., to D. D. Tompkins. Crossed Hatteras Shoals on the 12th inst. at 1:30 P. M., passed the steamer Oriole in the [illegible] bound [illegible]. The steamer C. [illegible] arrived at [illegible] on the 11th, at 8 A. M. [illegible] the Delaware on the 12th [illegible] for a harbor and coal; left the Capes on the 14th at 5 P. M.; there were 150 vessels lying at the Breakwater, weather-bound, and many under Cape May.

Steamship Potomac, Fletcher, New-Orleans Oct. 7, with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Raymond, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Hoskins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to I. Bynner.

Steamer Ewin, Ewin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Louis Napoleon, (Hamb.,) Brasch, Hamburg 38 ds., with mdse. and 105 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had 3 deaths on the voyage.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, Glasgow and Greenock Sept. 20, with mdse. to W. & A. Nelson. During the first part of the voyage had heavy gales; washed away bulwarks and started cutwater.

Ship Donnerstag, (Prus.,) Krohn, Cardiff 33 ds., with coal, order; 6th inst., lat. 42, lon. 58, saw ship Ann E. Hooper steering east.

Ship Alice Counce, (of Thomaston,) Magee, London 38 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Malay, (of Salem,) Willcomb, Manila, with hemp, &c., to J. Henry Williams.

Ship Jennie Beals, Brooker, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Lorraine, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 15 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell.

Bark St. Michael, (of Glasgow,) Boyd, London 38 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Sept. 22, lat. 44 30, lon. 30, at 10 A. M., saw a vessel ahead, apparently in a disabled state, having no sail but the maintopsail set; bore off and passed close to her, and not seeing any person on board, got out a boat and sent the first officer and four hands on board of her; he sounded her pumps and found eight feet of water in her; everything below all right; she appeared to have been knocked down in a heavy squall; all the spare spars, water-casks and every movable thing were on the starboard side; there being only one pump rigged, she could not have been abandoned on account of her leaking; to all appearance she must have been tight, as they had a shute made to take the water from the pump overboard; they had been painting ship lately, as there was a quantity of green paint mixed; lay by the ship all day, and examined her minutely; discovered a leak under the port main chain, which we stopped; threw all the spars and water-casks overboard; found two and a half casks of water; sent tea, coffee and other stores on board; also put on board the chief officer and four men to take her to Great Britain. She was the Br. ship Geneva, of London, Capt. Gilchrist, from Quebec for London, with a cargo of lumber; she was 650 tons burden.

Bark M. C Porter, (of Boston,) Phinney, Calais 4 ds., with lumber to Johnson & Snyder.

Bark Ceres, (Prus.,) Rose, Cardiff 38 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Leoda, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Johnson, Dublin 28 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Canada, (Norw.,) Torjesen, Milford Haven 35 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Trafalgar, (Br., of Sunderland,) Hart, Troon 29 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Corinna, (of Boston,) Banks, Antwerp 30 ds., with mdse. and 103 passengers to Dunbar & Colby.

Bark Due Maria, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Leith 60 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Bark Friederich, (Prus.,) Kohler, London 33 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Alma, (Brit., of Newcastle,) Banar, Halifax 12 ds., with fish to James Hunter & Co.

Bark Edith Pepper, (Brit., of Liverpool,) Cunningham, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to Williams & Guion.

Bark Pallas, (Prus.,) Tessin, Sunderland 51 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Ab del Kader, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Dublin, 25 ds., with scrap iron to master.

Bark E. Sherwood, Link, Dublin 28 ds., in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Almoner, (of Searsport,) Lampher, Grand Turk Oct. 4, with salt to B. F. Sherman, left no Am. vessels.

Bark Von Saffert, (Meck.,) Lohson Dade, Gloucester, Eng., 29 ds., with salt to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Lidskjalf, (Nor.,) Olsen, Cardiff 33 ds., with coal to Holmboe & Co.

Bark M. E. Trout, (of Lincolnvill,) Haddock, Alvarado, Mex., Sept. 14, with hides and cotton to Metcalf & Duncan; left no Am. vessels.

Bark Rebecca Goddard, (of Boston,) Hurd, Buenos Ayres 47 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to order.

Bark Symmetry, (Br., of Dundee,) Starrock, Belfast 35 ds., with salt to Kingham & Co.

Bark Ulidia, (Br., of Glasgow,) Lowens, Glasgow 35 ds., with coal to Simeon de Visser.

Bark Heroine, (of Boston,) Richardson, Algoa Bay Aug. 14, with wool to master.

Brig Golden Lead, (of Thomaston,) Smith, Jersey, Eng., 38 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan; 6th inst., lat. 43 25, lon. 48 50, spoke ship Emily Farnum bound for Liverpool, and took from her the Captains, mates, steward and a boy, belonging to three vessels that were burned at sea by the Confederate steamer Alabama, 290.

Brig. Mary Belle, (Br.,) from St. Johns for Demerara 46 ds. out.

Brig Navicelnik, (Aus.,) Parmich, Waterford 30 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Deux Louise, (Fr.,) Fouce, St. Peter, Miq., 11 ds., in ballast to G. Wheelwright.

Brig Russia, (Br., of Sligo,) McKie, Gloucester 35 ds., with coal to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Camillus, (Br., of Sunderland,) Strickland, Sunderland 56 ds., with coal to M. Briggs.

Brig Alice Maude, (of Eastport,) Edgett, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Forsoget, (Norw.,) Hansen, Glasgow 48 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Brig J. McIntyre, (of Camden,) McIntyre, Lisbon 38 ds., with salt to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Orozimbo, Rosebrook, Port Ewen, with coal for Boston.

Brig Lizzie Barnard, (new, 300 tons,) Barnard, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to master.

BELOW—Ship Cedimar, (Br.,) from St. Johns.

SAILED—Steam transport Novelty, Washington.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

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TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free. N.B.—Think of hams only 8 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

MME. F. PINCHON HAVING RETURNED FROM PARIS, will open on MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, the FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, in VELVET, SILK and CLOTH CLOAKS, to which she invites the attention of her customers. No. 56 Bleecker-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN held this day, the following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, whereupon it was ordered that the same be received, laid on the table [illegible] days, printed at length in the minutes and in three of the papers employed by the Corporation.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen, Gentlemen:

I return without approval the accompanying resolution directing the Street Commissioner to place the Fire Telegraph in the house of Hook and Ladder Company number Twelve, and Hose Company number Seven, and appropriating the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars therefor.

My objections to this resolution are the same as I took occasion to communicate to the Honorable the Board of Aldermen, on returning similar resolutions on the [illegible] of July last, and again on the second instant, namely, that in my judgment the interest of the City requires the postponement of such work until after the purchase of the right to use the patented telegraphic apparatus wherever in the City it is required to be used for municipal purposes.

As the practice now is, under such resolutions as the one before me, the larger part of the sum appropriated would be expended simply for the right to use the patented article in this particular case. If the general right to use the telegraph were purchased, the cost of putting up the apparatus need not, I am informed, exceed [illegible] dollars.

As I recommended to the Honorable the Board of Aldermen, I would also respectfully recommend to your Honorable Body that some definite general policy be adopted, either to place the Fire Telegraph in all the houses of Engine, Hose and Hook and Ladder Companies and dispense with some of the bell towers; or, on the other hand, to give the telegraph only to such Fire Companies as are too far from a bell to allow of their distinctly hearing it; and in either case, purchasing the general right to use the telegraph anywhere within the City for municipal purposes.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of this Company the past six months, payable on or after the 20th inst., at the Bank of America, to those who have had their stock transferred to that agency. Those who have not will receive a remittance from here on receipt of their order to forward the same.

The Company will pay the Government Tax. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 80 VANDERBILT-AV., (below Myrtle,) Brooklyn, to a good tenant. It is furnished with gas, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, &c. Rent $350. Apply to S. W. BURTIS, No. 138 Myrtle-av.

WANTED—GENTEEL BOARD, EITHER IN NEW-York or the neighborhood, for a gentleman, his wife, three children and servant, from the 15th Nov. Terms must be moderate, and stated in answer. Address X. Y. X., Box No. 106 Times Office.